The New-York Times.

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THE ASSASSINS.

Capture of One of the Murderers.

Atzerot Arrested near Baltimore.

Booth and the Other Accomplices Still at Large.

EFFORTS TO SECURE THEIR ARREST.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Reward Offered by the War Department for the Arrest of Booth.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for the Arrest of Either of His Accomplices.

Gov. Curtin Offers a Reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the Arrest of Booth.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The murderer of our late beloved President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities or State Executives. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. ATZEROT, sometimes called "Port Tobacco," one of BOOTH's accomplices. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of DAVID C. HAROLD, another of BOOTH's accomplices. Liberal reward will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission, and the punishment of death.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Capture of Atzerot—One of the Assassins in Limbo.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 20.

A dispatch from Gen. E. B. TYLER, dated Relay House this evening, says:

"Sergeant GAMMILL, of the First Delaware Cavalry, Capt. TOWNSEND's company, of my command, has just brought in GEORGE A. ATZEROT, one of the assassins. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him."

Additional Reward Offered.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 20.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of BOOTH, who is reported to have been seen in this State, if arrested in Pennsylvania.

Reported Movements of Booth—He is said to have been Recognized on a Railway Train.

READING, Penn., Thursday, April 20.

I have just seen Mr. LYON, a United States detective officer, from whom I get the following relative to the BOOTH affair:

The report that BOOTH came to Reading on the train is correct. He was in Reading all day.

The man that recognized him informed detective LYON of his being in town, and that he knew it was BOOTH.

Mr. LYON immediately, in company with Mr. MILLER, another detective, proceeded to trace him.

They finally traced him to the depot, and ascertained that a man answering his discription had got on the train which had just left.

The facts were immediately made known to Mr. G. A. NICHOLLS, Superintendent of the road, and an effort was made to telegraph to Port Clinton, the first telegraph station, but the operator not being about an engine was fired up, and Messrs. LYON and MILLER, together with the man who had seen BOOTH, proceeded at full speed to overtake the regular train.

They did overtake the train, but at Port Clinton were informed that the man described had got off the train there, but whether he went to the Catawissa train or not they could not ascertain.

A dispatch was sent to Tamaqua to the conductor of the train, and in the meantime Port Clinton was thoroughly searched.

Upon the arrival of the train at Tamaqua the conductor telegraphed as follows: "The man is on the train."

Another dispatch was sent to the next station for further information, with orders for his detention.

This morning at 8 o'clock detective LYONS received a telegram from Conductor BAUER, dated Catawissa, saying, "No such man came through on my train."

Mr. LYON states that he is satisfied that the man is BOOTH.

What measures are being taken for his arrest are kept private for obvious reasons.

The following is a description of the party: About five feet eight inches in height; black eyes; black hair, cut short and inclined to curl; short black moustache; had cotton in both ears; wore a white felt hat; had a piece of crape on the left arm; wore a LINCOLN badge on the right breast, in mourning, and had on a black frock coat, with common blue military pants.

Explanation—The Supposed Recognition of Booth on a Railway Train near Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 20.

The following dispatch was received this evening from a lawyer at Reading:

"The dispatch of yesterday was somewhat erroneous. The statement given by the citizen of Reading referred to is, that he has no acquaintance with BOOTH, having seen him but once, seven years ago, in a theatre in Baltimore, and not being able to identify him now. He saw the suspected person in a saloon on Tuesday night, in company with another, drinking freely. Learning that the man intended leaving town for Pottsville at 6 P. M. yesterday, he got upon the train after it had started, and recognized the individual, who appeared very much confused at meeting him. He asked the citizen whether he was going up in the train. Upon his answering that he was not, the man said that he would be back in Reading in a day or two. The citizen then left the train, and communicated these facts to a government detective of this place, by whose agency he has since been arrested, and is now awaiting recognition at Tamaqua."

SECOND DISPATCH.

READING, Thursday, April 20.

The citizen who "recognized BOOTH" was taken before a Justice of the Peace this afternoon, to make affidavit of his knowledge. He swears now that he has only seen BOOTH once, and that was seven years ago, and also that he does not believe the person pursued was BOOTH. Heretofore he stated positively that it was BOOTH, and that he knew him intimately.

Arrest of One of the Murderers—It is Supposed to be Booth.

READING, Penn., Thursday, April 20.

To A. Bradford, Esq.:

On my return from Pottsville, the representations to me last evening were such that I sent a special engine to Pottsville after the up evening passenger train: but the man had left the train at Auburn, before the telegram could reach it. He then walked back to Port Clinton after dark, and stole his passage to Tamaqua on one of our coal trains last night. He is now caught, at Tamaqua, where we telegraphed to look out for him, and will be held until identified. There has been some ground for suspicion that it is BOOTH. G. A. NICHOLS,
Supt. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

The Arrest of Booth—A Million of Dollars Reward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

C. A. BOYD, Esq., of North Providence, having offered one thousand dollars, if ninety-nine others would do the same, so as to make one hundred thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of BOOTH; the Government having also offered a similar sum, and municipal authorities, &c., forty thousand dollars more, thus making nearly a quarter of a million, why should not the people, *en masse*, join in the matter? Not a single citizen would object to contribute from one to ten dollars toward securing the assassin, and with but little trouble *a million of dollars* could be raised. Who will start the fund? Let a meeting be at once called for the purpose, and in one week the money can be rendered available.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

Official Report from Surgeon-Gen. Barnes—The Condition of the Secretary and His Son Improving.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following is the official report from Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, of the condition of Secretary SEWARD and his son, Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, this morning. The deep interest of the American people in the welfare of the great statesman and patriot, whose life was assailed by the murderers of President LINCOLN, induces me to send you the official morning and evening reports of the Surgeon-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF SURGEON-GEN. BARNES.

APRIL 20, 1865—9 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but is more comfortable this morning. Mr. F. SEWARD continues to improve slowly. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 20—9:45 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The evening report of the Surgeon-General, as to the condition of Secretary SEWARD and his son, is as follows:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 20—9 P. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the Secretary of State to-day. No perceptible alteration in the case of Mr F. SEWARD. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Brigadier-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Secretary Seward and his Son Continue to Improve Slowly.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

Secretary SEWARD's condition continues to improve as well as that of his son FREDERICK, although slowly.

Secretary Seward Able to Sit Up—Frederick Seward Improving.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

Secretary SEWARD is able to sit up to-day, and is improving very fast.

FREDERICK SEWARD passed a comfortable night, and is also improved.

REBEL PRISONERS ON THE ASSASSINATION.

The Rebel Prisoners at Point Lookout on the Murder of the President—Their Abhorrence of the Crime.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

On Tuesday, the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their Sergeants of Divisions, passed resolutions representing the voice of twenty-two thousand rebel prisoners, expressing their abhorrence of the assassination of the late President, and their warm sympathy with the distressed family. The resolutions were to be sent to the War Department through Gen. BARNES, commandant at Point Lookout.

Arrangements for the Funeral in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 20.

The committee of the City Councils have completed the programme for the reception of the remains of the President on Saturday afternoon. The military escort will be under the command of Gen. CADWALLADER, Gov. CURTIN, members of Congress, of the Legislature and of the Councils, officers of the army and navy, the Union Leagues and other Republican Clubs, the Fire Department, the Free Masons, the Odd Fellows, German singing societies, the Fenians, temperance organizations, and the red men, will participate in the ceremonies.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

The Last Hours of President Lincoln.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

As every incident of the death-scene of our nation's second Father—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—must take its position in the world's history, the following facts, which we have not yet seen in print, may prove interesting.

The time at which the dying President was removed from the theatre to the house in which he breathed his last, has been variously stated. The conflict of passion and sorrow in the public heart—the tumult of agonizing hopes in the minds of all, created such confusion as to make each account vary with the individual. None of the local papers agree as to the time of death or the period, after the firing of the fatal shot, at which Mr. LINCOLN was carried from the theatre to the house of Mr. PETERSON, where he breathed his last. However, we are here enabled to give the exact details of that illustrious death-bed, about which the hearts of the whole loyal people of our country were assembled, though only in spirit.

As to the time at which the President was conveyed to Mr. PETERSON's house, the testimony of members of the family is perhaps the best guide, and they agree in saying that it could not have been more than twenty minutes after the shooting at the theatre.

THE HOUSE

is quite plain, but a very neat one, on Tenth-street, directly opposite the theatre. It is a three-story brick, of rather a dingy hue, like most of the Washington brick houses, and has sand-stone coppings to the door and windows. It is approached by a flight of six or eight steps, which run up sideways, bordered by a black iron-railing. The front door opens into a hall, at the end of which is a suitcase in the Philadelphia style—the hall being continued on past the stairs at about half its former width, until it is met by the door of the bedroom in which the President died, and which is, consequently, on the first, or ground floor.

THE BED-CHAMBER

which must forever remain historic, is a small room, some nine feet wide by fifteen feet in length, and its walls are covered with a rather gloomy paper—being brown scroll work upon a white back ground,—and are adorned with numerous photographic copies of celebrated paintings and some engravings. The room runs east and west, and its furniture, though plain, is substantial. It consisted on the fatal night of the murder, of a small table, covered with articles of *vertu*, and upon which rests a fine bronze box; a bureau, covered with a white knit tidy; a smaller table; an antique cane-bottom rocking-chair; and the bedstead upon which the most beloved of our President's, since WASHINGTON, gave up his life's breath. This last is a black walnut frame bedstead, with low head and foot boards, (if they can be so-called,) composed of turned uprights, and open. It had been moved from its original position in the east corner of the room to its present position, opposite a window and a gas bracket, so as to give the illustrious sufferer both light and air. The smallness of the room, and the number of personal friends present, made this every way desirable, and the window was consequently kept open most of the time.

Directly over the bed hung a fine engraving of Haydon's Village Blacksmith, some three feet by four in size, and framed in black walnut, edged with a narrow gilt moulding. To the right and left of this hung smaller photographic copies of French engravings of a rural character—the one presenting a barn-yard scene, the other an interior. The bed stood at the right hand side of the room as one entered, and near the west end of the room, and moved out from the wall; having, as we have said, been changed from its original position so as to be opposite the window. By this arrangement there was left a space by the side of the bed but some three or four feet in width, the room being very narrow.

To the left of the foot of the bed is a glazed door, leading into a smaller room, and covered with a lace curtain. The remainder of the same floor was occupied by the two parlors, which opened out into the hall. In the front one, toward the last, was Mrs. LINCOLN, completely worn out by agony and sorrow, with some few personal friends. The back one was for the time occupied by the short-hand reporter, Mr. JAS. TANNER, who was engaged with laudable promptness, in taking the evidence of the fearful crime; the witnesses, and Secretary STANTON, Chief Justice CHASE, and others.

Secretary STANTON was thus occupied principally in giving directions for the arrest of the fugitive assassin, and sifting the testimony, until a short time before the President's death; and in every respect exhibited that wonderful strength of mind and deep-searching character of the man.

"What is the state of the river?" "Let patrols be stationed at such and such points." Thus order after order issued from him, prefaced by his direction to Gen. AUGUR to issue a hand-bill, offering $10,000 for the aprehension of the assassin or assassins, and each showed the remarkable foresight and determination for which he is noted.

But the last moments of ABRAHAM LINCOLN were drawing to a close, and about half an hour before he died Mr. STANTON was summoned to the bedside of his friend and chief.

Mrs. LINCOLN had had her last interview with her loved husband some time before, an interview fraught with the most agonizing emotions. Grief seemed to deprive her of almost every vital function, and she could but call in humble supplication to the God of the widow to help her in her terrible affliction. "Oh! why did he not shoot me?" she cried, as she entered the house. "My life would willingly have been given!" And during the whole previous and last interview with the honored partner of her joys and sorrows, she had uttered loving appeals for recognition which had wrung every heart, and left not a dry eye in the room. The final parting was terrible, and, after bestowing one long, lingering kiss upon his pale brow, she fell back almost senseless in the arms of her friend, Miss HARRIS. The heart-broken woman was then led from the room, crying in pitcous accents: "My God! and have I given up my husband to die?" She did not see him afterward, her friends deeming it best to spare her as much as possible from the exciting effects of her interview with her dying husband, especially as Mr. LINCOLN had remained in a state of unconsciousness from the first firing of the murderous shot, though suffering the most intense agony.

Hour by hour the good man sunk to his last slumber; his breathing was labored, and at every breath a moan of anguish seemed wrung from him. At 3:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. GURLEY, of the Presbyterian Church, offered up a most eloquent and touching prayer—all kneeling and joining in it with solemn and earnest hearts. At 7 o'clock signs of immediate dissolution were evident, and a few minutes before death his breathing became comparatively easy, and all pain seemed to cease.

It was now apparent to all that Mr. LINCOLN's great and good career was drawing rapidly to a close. His eldest son, Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, stood at the head of the bed, his hand resting on the headpiece of the bed, and his head bowed upon Mr. SUMNER's shoulder, his head slightly turned away from the dread scene transpiring, and weeping audibly. The Surgeon-General, P. K. BARNES, stood immediately next to Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, holding the President's head in his two hands. Back of him stood Gen. HALLECK. By the bedside leaned Secretary STANTON, his face pale and immovable, but exhibiting traces of the fearful emotions through which he had so lately and was still doomed to pass through. Dr. STONE stood at Mr. STANTON's right; while Secretary WELLES, bowed down and grief-stricken, stood at the foot of the bed. Around were a mass of Cabinet officers, and anxious, sorrowing friends. The final moment of dissolution, when that great soul was to leave its earthly tenement to assume the robes of eternal light, had arrived. Each moment the breathing faded softer and softer away, and at length ceased. The man who had ever kept so much of the child about him, died as sweetly and peacefully as an infant.

Another Account of Mr. Lincoln's Death by an Eye-Witness.

A gentleman, connected with the Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, a resident of the house No. 453 Tenth-street, Washington, in which Mr. LINCOLN expired, and a witness of the event, has transmitted to Rev. Mr. RUSSELL, of Zion Church, Madison-avenue, the following accurate details of the last hours of the martyr President. The letter was accompanied by a piece of the cloth which was placed between the President's head and the pillow, and is saturated with blood.

After describing the difficulty of obtaining an entrance to the house, the correspondent says:

"I found the back parlor filled by the most eminent men of the nation; some writing, or dictating dispatches; some taking evidence; others conversing in subdued tones, and all deeply affected. The front parlor, which was separated from the other by two closed doors, was occupied by Mrs. LINCOLN, her son, Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, Miss HARRIS, daughter of Senator HARRIS, and one or two other ladies.

At about 1:30 o'clock, I gained entrance to the room at the end of the hall where the President was placed. Mr. LINCOLN was lying diagonally across the bed, showing no signs of consciousness. His features were fixed in that calm, stony solemnity, which only the hand of death can mold.

From that time until he died, I was absent from his room but an hour. Mrs. LINCOLN was led in many times during the night. She seemed almost frantic, and her exclamations of woe were truly heartrending. At one time, while sitting by his bedside, she kept saying, "Kill me! kill me! kill me, too! shoot me, too!" At another time I heard her exclaim in the most piteous tones, "Do live! do speak to me! Do live and speak to me, won't you?"

But those rigid lips never parted, those eyes never looked upon her, for he never regained consciousness even for a moment. There he lay, and with each rise and fall of his chest, there issued one of the most dismal, mournful, moaning noises I ever heard, and never shall forget.

Having had but little rest for several days previous, and being completely exhausted, just after daylight I went into the little chamber adjoining and slept for half an hour. I was about to speak, but was hushed by my friend, who informed me that Mrs. LINCOLN had again been brought in, and had just fainted. She was taken from the room, and for the last time beheld her husband alive. I again entered. The face of the dying had changed to a more ashy paleness. The dark patch around his right eye had spread. His breathing had become shorter and less labored. That dreadful sound had given place to a kind of wild gurgling. Occasionally for a few seconds it would entirely cease, and I would think that all was over. Then it would resume, and thus these intervals would continue, until at last, after a longer interval than any which had before taken place, the physician who was holding the President's hand whispered—"This pulse has ceased beating!" No change whatever took place in the expression of the dead. The assassin's diabolical deed was completed, and thus expired the Martyr President of the United States.

The house, a substantial three-story brick, is owned and occupied by Mr. F. PETERSEN, and, compared with private residences in Washington, is far above the average. It was built in 1849, and I hope will long remain as a memento of this great event, and a landmark of American history. The room in which the President died, is in an extension built at the back of the house, on a level with the parlors, the door opening at the end of the hall."

FROM RICHMOND.

The Awful Rumors of Recent Events in Washington—The Intense Feeling in Richmond About It—Our Authorities on the Alert—Enormous Influx of Rebel Paroled Officers and Their Sudden Disappearance—Suspicions About It—A Glimpse at the Churches—The Theory About Beale, the Rebel Spy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, April 16, 1865—10 P. M.

The news which burst upon this community to-day, like a thunder-clap from a cloudless sky, has so paralyzed all hearts, that brave and high-souled men—accustomed to confront danger and calamity in every shape—go wandering about in absolute bewilderment, asking each other, with pallid faces, "What is to come of it?"—and seemingly groping about to find the smallest shred of evidence to falsify the appalling rumor—the faintest gleam of light to dispel the horrible eclipse so suddenly coming upon us, "darkening the world." What makes matters worse, for those, especially, who have not the means of reaching anything approaching official truth, is the fact that the mail-boat arrived to-day without any New-York or Washington papers—thus leaving the city a prey to the wildest and most conflicting reports, and magnifying horrors by their very indistinctness, if, indeed, it were possible to magnify calamities so heartrending and crushing.

That the authorities had last evening received the dreadful tidings is proved by the fact that additional troops were quietly brought into the city during the night, and all slept on their arms, as a purely precautionary measure, a process that our watchful military authorities will doubtless continue as long as this public excitement lasts. But so admirably was the fearful secret kept, that it was not until about noon to-day (Sunday) that it began to leak out, and then, of course, it flew like magic through the city; each individual striving hard to find some reason for disbelieving such a rumor until corroboration after corroboration left him no room for doubt, and his heart had to fall back upon its own blank despair, mingled with dreams of vengeance. I verily believe there was not one true and loyal man in this whole community who would not have received, with far less emotion, news of the death of his own father.

Oh! how bright a morning to be followed by so dark a noon! It was only last evening that the Northern papers came in, bringing us that important order of the War Department, dated April 13, and to which you so appropriately gave the electrifying heading "The Era of Peace." The long-immured prisoner suddenly released from his dungeon, the human being interred alive and again emerging to light, could not have enjoyed a sensation of more ecstatic relief than was felt here, on the perusal of that document. Every one looked upon it as the actual dawn of that bright day for which we have been looking, with straining eyes, through these long four years of horrible darkness, and there was not a heart that, in its grateful recesses, did not treasure the image of that great and good man, over whose now prostrate form stands weeping not this nation only, but the whole human race who ever heard the name of Liberty.

Filled with the ideas of the happy future thus opened before us, I sallied forth on this, the loveliest Spring morning that ever smiled from a benignant Heaven. The sky seemed brighter, the air more balmy, the budding and blooming trees more beautiful, the grass greener and fresher than they ever seemed before to me, since the gladsome days of boyhood. I was not alone in this feeling. Every beaming face I met—whether Northern or Southern—seemed to me to share the all-pervading joy. Groups of citizens were lounging in the seats scattered about the pretty grounds around the capitol, chatting and bantering with our merry-faced soldiers off duty—comparing notes, exchanging pleasing compliments upon the worth and bravery of both sections, mutually voting JEFF. DAVIS and his hireling minions a set of vandal wretches for firing so lovely a city, regardless of its inhabitants—and going through all that pleasing interchange of thought and opinions which will go further toward soothing the rude wounds of the past than all the laws that legislators can concoct. Men, on their way to and from church, stopped to grasp each other's hands, to talk over that "excellent order" and the future ones promised, and showing what innumerable blessings must necessarily flow from such a wise and magnanimous government.

ACTION OF THE CHURCHES.

I visited three churches—the African Church, so noted for the gathering of the rebel leaders after the famous peace interview at Fortress Monroe; the First Baptist Church, under Dr. BURROWS, and a Presbyterian one, under the celebrated Dr. MOORE. As to the Episcopal churches, they were all—with vastly bad taste and short-sighted policy—closed for the day, owing to the recent order of Gen. WEITZEL, respecting prayer for our President. The pastors of these places represent that they are under special orders from their Bishop to pray only for "those in authority," and that they are willing to conform to the order of Gen. WEITZEL when that of their Bishop is rescinded. They did, however, manage to overstep the Bishop's license when it suited them, and always to pray for JEFF. DAVIS; but when called upon to do the same for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, they prefer closing their doors. Let them keep closed. The world will, perhaps, continue to revolve on its axis, and other more loyal and less fastidious churches grow richer by their absence. Dr. BURROWS' prayer was most feeling and appropriate, and the sermon of Dr. MOORE one of the most eloquent to which I ever listened. Both adapted themselves, in becoming spirit, to the present condition of their hearers, and Dr. BURROWS fervently prayed that Heaven would so endow our rulers with wisdom and justice that, under His divine dispensation, our now wasted lands might bloom like a garden. Little did I imagine that within two hours after hearing that prayer, the noble heart and beneficent hand which, under God's blessing, I felt, at the time, would realize all that the pastor was so earnestly entreating, were, at the moment he was speaking, gone from us forever!

FEELING IN THE ARMY.

It is useless to disguise that the anger and excitement existing here to-day on the spreading of the disastrous news, not only among our officers, but all loyal civilians, have reached a point that would take very little to make them explode. As a matter of course, in the absence of any direct information to the contrary, the very first impulse of the public mind was to associate the dastardly crime with some foul political plot, perhaps concocted in this very spot. Notwithstanding all this, and the very large admixture of paroled rebel officers, riding and walking about everywhere in their conspicuous gray suits, covered over with gold filagree, I have not heard of one single collision, even of opinions. Yesterday at dinner and supper, and this morning at breakfast, at the Spotswood House, there was really so large a gathering of these gray-coated gentlemen, that they actually seemed to equal, if not outnumber the blue uniforms of the United States. This afternoon, however, as soon as the appalling news was spread among the people, it was quite remarkable how rapidly and completely the gray-coats disappeared from the large gatherings about the hotels and elsewhere. My construction of the phenomenon was simply that these gentlemen, having been paroled to come home, were very naturally at their homes—perhaps keeping a little closer to them than they otherwise would, from feelings of delicacy as to parading their antagonistic uniforms before such recent foes, now stung almost to madness by the diabolical act they are deploring.

There were, nevertheless, not a few timid people who insisted that the graybacks, so suddenly withdrawn from sight, were—in unison with the large number of paroled rebel soldiers among us—busy at some mischievous organization. Two very good reasons should, however, set the minds of such people quite at rest. First: Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, whose word, as a soldier is pledged to us, is residing here with his invalid lady. Second: because the forces we already have—which are coming in and which are within easy call—are in such strength that any attempt at insubordination in a town containing not our houses, wives, mothers, sisters and children, but those of Confederates, would be the work not only of demons but of idiots, even if others are willing to deny rebel officers the honor of keeping their word, which I am not.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE MURDER.

One theory has gained some ground here; has tended much to allay public enmity, among Northern men at least, until the precise details are known, and I trust in God that this, or some other equally good explanation, will be able to satisfy us and the world that this monstrous villainy did not authoritatively come from any political Southern organization. It is asserted by some that the whole thing is supposed to have originated with and been arranged among a number of the friends of the criminal BEALE, who was hung as a rebel spy and murderer a short time ago, and consequently resolves itself into a mere matter of private vengeance among a few individuals; anonymous letters from whom? It is said, were sent to the President, Mr. SEWARD, and his son FREDERICK, threatening their lives in the event of BEALE's execution. It is further stated that there was one BOOTH who was prominently interested in the said BEALE, and hence the very natural mistake of confounding him with WILKES BOOTH, because the sad event occurred in a theatre, and the latter BOOTH is a well-known actor. Of course you know better than we do the truth or falsity of any such theory, as, at this time of writing, we are all still in total ignorance about the details of the horrible affair, and I give you this merely as one of the many explanations afloat in Richmond. I only repeat again, God grant that it may prove to be the result of merely a local and individual, and not a widespread and sectional conspiracy. If the latter, the man does not live who can peer far enough into the dark mist of the future to see the end of it.

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Excitement about the Washington Tragedies Grows in Depth and Intensity—The Beall Theory Again—Interesting Facts about J. Wilkes Booth, the Supposed Assassin—How the Southerners Feel about the Deed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

The excitement, anguish and indignation caused by the terrific announcements which reached us on Sunday—in an imperfect state, to be sure, but still enough to satisfy every one of the genuineness of the appalling central truth—have only gone on increasing in volume and depth, hour by hour, from the moment when it was first whispered among the people down to the arrival of the New-York and Washington papers containing the terrible details. Those details, so far from diminishing, only seemed to increase the horrors of the case to every good and loyal heart. One might as well attempt to measure and describe the extent and quality of the seething, struggling, explosive forces confined in the womb of some volcano, on the eve of an eruption, as to give any idea of the conflicting emotions now stirring the depths of each human heart. Peace, magnanimity, hope and joy; the extatic sense of seeing a perilous past merge into an unplounded future; the love, friendship and brotherhood which, only on last Sabbath morning filled each thankful bosom with unmeasured gladness, have already given place, with too many among our people, to hatred, distrust, despair, fierce antagonism, and thirst for vengeance that will require the most cautious handling to keep within the bounds even of prudence. The destructive demon of war which had just been fanned to sleep by the gentle olive-branch of peace, is astir again in each bosom, fiercer than ever, and if every portion of the United States feels as our people here do, both soldier and civilian, a million of volunteers could be raised just as easily as a corporal's squad, to crush any infernal combination of men or of principles, that may be proved to have thrown that black pall of desolation over the whole country.

Thank God, we do not here yet believe, we cannot believe, that these damnable acts have been the work of any more than a small, irresponsible, and vindictive clique of villains, bent upon personal vengeance against our noble President and his great adviser. To entertain any other theory—even for a moment—the future bursts upon our imagination, in such unspeakable scenes of horror, that the mind involuntarily recoils from it, and will not, in its present mood, even permit its contemplation.

I alluded, in my letter of yesterday, to a theory which has gained considerable circulation and belief among us, and to which every peace-loving man—both Northern and Southern—is clinging with all the tenacity of a drowning man to the last plank within his reach. It is the idea that this may be a plot got up entirely among a few near and personal friends of the rebel murderer BEALL, who was hung not long since, and not the result of any scheme with wide political ramifications.

There are many points connected with this idea, which give it, to say the least, very great plausibility; and as we have not yet received any tidings of the capture of the criminal or criminals, we are fully expecting to hear that there has been a total error in confounding BOOTH, the actor, with the Capt. BOOTH who made himself so prominent in interceding for the life of BEALL. If such should turn out to be the fact—while it could not mitigate the anguish of our loss—while it would still be an emanation from the devilish influences against which we have been fighting for the past four years—it would certainly have a tendency, in the public mind, to reduce the plot from very gigantic to very petty dimensions. We can all understand how a half-dozen individuals might swear among themselves to take the life of our President and his Secretary, in revenge for that of their friend BEALL, without the necessity of one particle of *authorized sectional collusion in the matter*; but if it should actually prove to be BOOTH, the actor, it would be difficult to find a reason for his connection with so enormous a crime; and any other supposition than that he and his companion or companions were the infernal instruments of a deep and wide-spread conspiracy. The one theory can be traced to purely *personal* motives; the other—unfortunately—cannot. God grant that the former may, for manifest reasons, prove the right one.

J. WILKES BOOTH, the actor, who is well known here, seems to have been utterly despised as a "turncoat," from the Southern cause. A gentleman here, formerly editor of a dramatic paper, and who professes to know him well, has given me a few interesting details about him. He says that BOOTH was formerly a resident here, and, as far as slavery went, was looked upon as quite a Southern man in feeling. At the time of the John Brown raid upon Harper's Ferry, he was acting here, and, when the news came of the attack, he was so excited that he actually rushed away with the local troops, in his *theatrical costume*, to defend the place, and that his friends had to lend him a change of raiment afterward. When the war broke out, however, BOOTH, so says my informant, came immediately over to our side, and was one of the most violent in denouncing the South, in public speeches, letters, &c. He says he could prove the truth of his assertions if the fire had not burned up all his papers, by referring me to his back files, in which he never lost an opportunity of excoriating this actor for his apostacy against the South. This seems to give additional coloring to the supposition that there may be some mistake, through a mere similarity of names.

It must not be supposed that the intense feelings I have described as raging here are confined to Northern people only. Even the most rampant rebels of only a fortnight ago—men that, perhaps, would have gladly slain Mr. LINCOLN with their own hands, in open fight—now shudder and tremble at the contemplation of so untimely a deed. Almost my entire time has been spent in conversing with Southern men of all classes, for the express purpose of eliciting their opinions, and I found them all as paralyzed, and nearly as downhearted, as our own people, but, of course, from sources of feeling widely different. While we cannot expect them to share one particle of the love and veneration which mingle with our grief over our great national leader, they, too, are bowed down by sorrow, because they see distinctly as we do, that the assassin's hand has robbed them of their last FRIEND; of that great and good man who, by God's blessing, was destined so surely and so speedily, to vault over the horrid abyss of the past for them, and bring them forgivingly and magnanimously through all the troubles they have wrought upon themselves, as, perhaps, no other Northern statesman *can* now do, even if he *would*. I have yet to speak to the first Southern man—I care not how intensely Southern his proclivities may have been—who does not openly avow that this damnable deed is an infinitely more terrible blow *for the South than the North*.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Public Grief—Order from Gen. McDowell—Lynching—Severe Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 18.

The public grief over the death of President LINCOLN in all the Pacific States continues unabated. Arrangements have been everywhere made for the obsequies to-morrow.

In several places men have been lynched for expressing joy at his assassination. Order has been completely restored in this city, and the militia have been disbanded.

The determination expressed by President JOHNSON not to treat with the rebel leaders has given great satisfaction, and a disposition is manifested to accord to his administration general confidence.

A severe earthquake occurred in some of the southern counties to-day.

Gen. MCDOWELL has issued an order for the instant arrest of any persons expressing approval of Mr. LINCOLN's death, and for the suppression of any journal so offending.

The revenue-cutter *Shubrick* has arrived from Victoria, with Col. BULKLEY, of the Russian International Telegraph. All the arrangements were made during his visit to British Columbia and Sitka to pushing forward the enterprise forthwith.

THE NATIONAL MOURNING

Continued Cessation of Business in the City.

The Pulpit on the Murder of the President.

Sermons by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Mr. Sloane, Rev. Dr. Armitage, and Others.

SERVICES IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

The 20th of April was a *dies non* in the legal calendar, but in the record of this week of gloom and sadness it will ever occupy a prominent place. In addition to the terrible bereavement which oppresses all hearts, the long-continued cessation of business, the sombre appearance of the streets, and the season of fasting and humiliation recommended by the Governor, rendered it a day memorable for features disheartening and sorrowful. In the morning a chilly, keen, cutting wind blew sharply through the streets, filling the city with clouds of dust, and making a decided change from the Summer-like weather of Wednesday, when the heat was oppressive; in the afternoon and at night the heavens were opened, and from the leaden clouds came down copious showers of rain, drenching every flag, drooping every display of mourning, and causing the streets to be deserted,

"Long, dark and melancholy."

It was deemed unfortunate by the gentlemen who had taken charge of the civic demonstrations which were to be made in respect to the memory of the deceased President, that Gov. Fenton should appoint Thursday as the occasion for services which were more appropriate to the day on which the funeral services were rendered at Washington. In consequence of the resolutions passed at the meeting of these gentlemen, a telegraphic message was sent to the Governor, desiring him to reconsider his proclamation, and substitute Wednesday in the place of Thursday. For some reason this was not done, and the result was that on two consecutive days church services were needed by the people—the first at the hour of the funeral, the second in accordance with the Executive suggestion. Our readers already know with what entire unanimity the people did honor to the sad ceremonies of Wednesday, when, as with one voice, the vast population of this great city wailed forth their sorrow in bereavement, and every man sympathized with his neighbor in their mutual misfortune. Yesterday being the regular "Fast Day," was a legal holiday. At any time such an occasion necessitates the closing of banks and courts, the dismissal of schools, and a *pro forma* observance by all officials; but this Fast Day was unlike all others, its cause alone sufficed to endow it with peculiarities, and it found a popular tenderness, a genial readiness in all classes with which all ordinary occasions are entirely unfamiliar.

The announcement of Mr. Stanton that the sacred remains of the late President would be brought to this city on their way to their final rest, lent fresh zest to the outward manifestations of respect. Although it would seem impossible to more completely shroud the city in crape than it was on Tuesday or even Monday, it cannot fail to be noticed that to-day the folds are darker, denser and more numerous than then. It would be difficult for the keenest eye to find a block whereon the sable exponent of grief is not displayed, or a building whose inhabitants have not, in some manner, indicated their sympathy with the general feeling. In one respect the gloom of the city was somewhat enlivened yesterday—the smaller stores, the restaurants and many dry goods and fancy goods stores were open until noon, so that persons desiring to purchase were enabled to supply themselves, but this was possibly more than counterbalanced by the utter cheerlessness of the day, which so thoroughly disgusted the people that few who were not obliged to go out did so until church time. In comparison with the great crowds which thronged the streets on Wednesday, there was no one to be seen. Whole streets were untrod for hours, and even Broadway, which one would imagine could never look dreary, seemed actually lonely, and the few who breasted the chilly blasts and dusty clouds looked glum and unhappy, as with red eyes, flying hair and disarranged garments, they hurried to their destination.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

The citizens of New-York are active men. Their's is no idle life. From morning till night, from January to December, they work, with but few holidays and but little rest. In common with the majority of their countrymen, they despise laziness and regard with suspicion such of their number as have but little to do. The consequences, therefore, of several days suspension from business entail the necessity of a substitute for work. The mind needs employment, and after the first great shock, came the eager desire for news and a craving after details. Then followed an impatient expectancy of the arrest of Booth and his accomplices. A thousand, yes, a hundred thousand knots of excited people have discussed the possibilities and probabilities of the assassin's route and chance of escape. The bulletin-boards are surrounded continually by nervous men, with straining eyes, who look anxiously for tidings of the fugitive; the hotels and restaurants are filled with people, who talk excitedly and argue impatiently, forgetting for the moment the deep sorrow of their hearts in the animation of the controversy.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

In most of the churches of the city public services were held yesterday in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor of this State, though the observance of the day was less general than it would have been but for the fact that the day before, which was the day of President Lincoln's funeral, had been universally observed throughout the country, in conformity with the recommendation of the General Government. We give below brief sketches of several of the sermons preached on these occasions:

St. George's Church—Rev. Dr. Tyng on the Treatment of the Conquered.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng preached a very able and eloquent discourse to an immense congregation in St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant-square. It was devoted wholly to a consideration of the character and Providences of this war against rebellion, with special reference to the treatment we should extend to enemies subdued. His text was from II. Kings, 6: 21:

"And the King of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My Father, shall I smite them? Shall I smite them? And he answered, Thou shall not smite them. Wouldst thou smite those whom thou hast taken captive with thy sword and with thy bow? Set bread and water before them, that they may eat and drink and let them go."

The point of this story, Dr. Tyng said, is very manifest. The principle which it establishes is also very clear. The simple question proposed to the prophet and answered by him was, What shall be our treatment of an enemy subdued? One class of sentiment demands, in the very language of man's nature, "Shall I smite them?" Another replies, in the spirit of the Divine teaching, "Set bread and water before them and let them go." The combination of both would be in the analogy of Divine administration, "Behold the goodness and the severity of God." There are those involved in every such crisis, the sparing of whom is false to the true operation of mercy. There are those also, the punishing of whom would be an avenging undue to justice. Both mercy and justice derive their very nature and power from a proportionate discernment. The leaders in crime should never be excused from the just penalty of their offence. The subordinates, subjects of relation and influence, victims of determined power—often more sinned against than sinning—are never to be dealt with on the same plane of responsibility. For them mercy delights to rejoice against judgment, and the highest sovereignty may well display itself in the most complete forgiveness. I assume four propositions as absolutely and minutely illustrated by our national condition:

First.—The warfare which this Southern rebellion has made on our government and nation has been really a warfare against God. Not Israel was more truly a nation divinely collected, divinely governed, divinely commissioned, divinely prospered than have been the United States of America. It is no boastful nationalism to say that this nation, in its establishment and prosperity was the last hope of a weary world, that man could ever on earth enjoy a peaceful and protected liberty. The warfare through which we have passed was organized expressly to overthrow the government and integrity of the American nation, for the establishment of local sectional sovereignities. It was avowed to be for the arrest and destruction of the dominion of universal liberty, for the maintenance and perpetuation of American slavery; it was to establish a perpetual degradation of honorable labor; to create and maintain a repulsive rivalship of distinct and contending peoples, in the place of one united and mutually sustaining nation. Its success would have been the success of savage, bloodthirsty hatred over all the arts of peace and the employments and habits of patient and civilized men; it would have been the overthrow of all the efforts of Christian benevolence in the mere hardihood of selfish gain and acrid hostility; it would have spread desolation, physical and moral, over this whole continent. The spirit, the mind, the heart of this rebellion, has been displayed in the long-continued sufferings of the negro; in the oppression and contempt of the poorer whites; in the native love of bloodshed. They have now displayed themselves far more distinctly in the unprecedented and incredible cruelties which have been inflicted on our captive soldiers. But it has required this last ripened fruit of a demoniacal hatred, in the shocking murder of the President of the republic in the quietness of secure repose, and the cowardly assassination of his Cabinet Minister in the helplessness of a bed of sickness and suffering—long-planned, encouraged and urged in public papers as a deed of honor—to make perfectly manifest that the whole warfare has been an assault of the most violent of men upon all that was orderly, conservative and beneficent in the gift of God and in the enjoyment of mankind.

Second.—The power which has prevailed was the providence of God. The Reverend Doctor illustrated and enforced this, as well as his third position—that the victory attained was the gift of God—by a survey of the whole contest, in which every event was so overruled by the Almighty, that it was but a review of Divine Providence. He dwelt specially upon the Divine concealment of the real issue from the body of our people at the commencement of the struggle, when but few were willing to accept the thought that thus God would overthrow the giant wrong of human slavery. Most slowly did even that wisest man among us, who has been the last great sacrifice upon the altar of liberty, reach even a measure of willingness that the issue of liberty should be in the war at all. And yet how persistently did this great issue rise! How wonderfully and unexpectedly was the union of the North created by the very assault on Sumter which was to fire the Southern heart. What a providence for us was their sudden seizing of all forts and arsenals and public property, when a calm and pretentious scheme of counsel would probably have betrayed our giant power in its sleep. How mercifully God has trained us up to the national idea that we are a people. The new currency, founded on the aggregate of the property of the nation; the remarkable advent of the *Monitor* when our navy was threatened with annihilation by the monster *Merrimac*; the crops of cotton laid up for Northern armies to seize; then the order to plant only for food, which prepared the way for the support of Northern troops in their glorious march through the whole length of rebel territory; their lying in constrained idleness around Richmond until the gathering hosts from abroad were too manifestly encircling them to permit a longer quiet; these were wonderful providences of God; and perhaps the last act of Providence was the most remarkable of all. They had combined for the murder of the President and his Cabinet, in the hope of creating an unexpected anarchy of a nation without a ruler, and involving us, in the suddenness of despair, in an inextricable and hopeless revolution. But how has God confounded the counsel of Ahithophel! Satan was not more deceived when he plunged the Jewish mob into the murder of their Lord, than when on this very commemoration of His crucifixion he has aimed a traitorous bullet against the exalted ruler of this people. It is a costly sacrifice indeed to us; but the blessings which it will purchase may well be worth the price. It has demonstrated the spirit and fruit of this rebellion. It has made it abhorrent and hateful in the eyes of the whole nation. It has introduced a ruler whose stern experience of Southern wickedness will cut off all pleas of leniency to the base destroyers of their country. It has cemented for ever the national Union and spirit of this people, by making the man they most loved and honored the last great sacrifice for the liberty and order of the people. Thus has Providence triumphed over our enemies and given us the victory.

Speaking of the growth of Divine teaching and guidance as shown in the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and other organizations to ameliorate the condition of sufferers by the war, and our generous treatment of prisoners—Dr. T. contrasted these with the recklessness of life and comfort and cruelty, which marked the history of the agents of the rebellion. No cruelty to our prisoners in Southern hands could move our government to a bitter retaliation; nor would the general sentiment have consented to it as a principle of national rule.

Fourth.—The resulting treatment of the captives is the Lord's example. "Thou shalt not smite them; * * Set water and bread before them, that they may eat and drink, and let them go." The carrying out of this resuscitating plan seemed eminently adapted to the mind and heart of President Lincoln. The generosity of his spirit and wish, his readiness to give the utmost possible latitude and mercy, in the arrangement of their return to national duty and penitent loyalty, were perfectly understood and known. That he should have been slain in a time like this can never be anything but a sorrow to every serious mind. That his death will change in some degree the character and measure of the settlement, cannot be doubted. That a restriction shall come, as the consequence of his death, upon the freeness of the action of mercy to the conquered, is most natural and just. That those whose influence and example have nourished this spirit of assassination, whose words and avowals have often before encouraged and incited it, should be held responsible for it, is inevitable and just; and our government owe it to the majesty of the nation and to the authority of God, which they represent, not to allow such an abhorent violation of human authority and safety to pass without a very clear and distinct retribution upon the guilty inditers and accessories in such a crime. Still, let not a spirit of individual vengeance be allowed to rear the monument of one fallen head. Let the widest possible door be opened to the exercise of kindness and the utterance of welcome to those who honestly desire to return to their loyalty and duty to the nation which they have outraged and the God which they have insulted and despised. The intelligent leaders in this rebellion deserve no pity from any human being. Let them go. Some other land must be their home. Their own attained relations and results will be punishment and sorrow enough in time to come. Their property is justly forfeited to the nation which they have attempted to destroy. If the just utterance of law condemns them personally to suffer as traitors, let no life be taken in the spirit of vengeance. Let the world see one instance of a government that is great enough to ask no revenge, and self-confident and self-sustaining enough to need no retributive violence to maintain the majesty of its authority. Let the Lord's own example be to the utmost extent of personal relations our rule and purpose, determined in the spirit of union, and patience, and kindness, to edify and restore, in the widest possible application of the spirit, consistent with the nation's safety and the honor of the law, the multitudes who have been swept down the current of rebellion by the dominant influence and example of those whom they have been taught to regard as their leaders in the path of public duty. There may be great difficulties in the details of the resuscitation of our afflicted land, but there can be none which such a spirit and purpose as were displayed in President Lincoln would not soon overcome. And upon nothing will memory more delight to dwell than upon that high, forgiving temper, which lifts up a fallen foe, restores a wandering brother, and repays the cruelty of hatred by an overcoming benignity and love.

At the conclusion of the address, a collection was taken up for the aid of the orphans of our soldiers and sailors.

The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln.

SERMON BY REV. J. R. W. SLOAN.

A large and attentive audience assembled in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, yesterday, to hear Rev. J. R. W. Sloane upon the present calamity. The reverend gentleman selected as his text, I. Samuel, 1st chap. and 25th verse:

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle;" O Jonathan, thou wast slain in thine high places."

He remarked that the mournful elegy of the chapter embraced both Saul and Jonathan, but that its tenderest words and sentiments were inspired by the affection which David bore to the latter. The man whom the nation mourns to-day was much more nearly allied in character to the noble, brave and affectionate Jonathan than to the stern, sinister and vengeful Saul. It both increases and mitigates our sorrow that there was so much in the departed chief to honor, esteem and love. The speaker then announced, as the theme of his discourse, "The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln." He was a great man, great intellectually. This was not universally admitted, but a brief glance at his career was sufficient to establish it. He was born in the humblest walks of life, had no advantages of education, had never been at an academy or high school, much less college, had not been aided by any of those adventitious circumstances which assist so many others in the race of life; and yet had gradually risen, step by step, until he had reached the highest position in the State. He had been successively a leading lawyer, a member of the Legislature of his own State, a member of Congress, the leader of his party in a memorable struggle for the Senatorship, and finally a successful candidate of the party that monopolizes largely the learning and intelligence of the country, for the Presidency. In his speeches delivered in his contest with Douglas, are some passages as noble and sublime as ever fell from the lips of any statesman in the country. His lecture delivered in the Cooper Union, in the midst of the learning and refinement of the metropolis, was universally admitted to be the ablest of the campaign. He was the first statesman to enunciate the great truth that the country could not exist, partly slave and partly free. In the discharge of his great office, he had borne himself prudently, with such a burden as no other President had ever borne; he walked without faltering and without hesitation, deciding questions the most difficult, giving gracious audience to the highest and the lowest, holding firmly the helm of affairs amid the stormiest seas, and conducting all to a successful issue. If the course of Mr. Lincoln for the past four years does not prove the possession of high intellectual endowments, it is difficult to know how the proposition could be established. Mr. Lincoln was providentially favored. He came to the head of affairs at a time most favorable to the exhibition of great elements of character. Few men had ever had such opportunities to bless and benefit their race. Events had been in his favor. No other man since Washington had enjoyed such an opportunity of performing great services for his country and mankind. It would be difficult to mention the attributes of a great character which he had not ample opportunity to display. The opportunity, however, of emancipating the slaves, was the golden one on which his future fame would rest. The emancipation proclamation will carry down his fame on the untiring pinions of immortality to the last syllable of recorded time. This had secured him the blessing of those who were ready to perish, and insured for him such a preëminence among the great and good that he can never be forgotten. Deplorable as were the circumstances of his death, no other form in which death could have approached, could have made so deep an impression upon the public mind, or so secured his hold upon the affections of his countrymen. This excessive grief is largely due to the circumstances of his death. The assassination has embalmed him in the grateful and lasting remembrance of mankind. He was above all, however, a good man. He was an honest man, that noblest work of God. This title he had acquired in his own State at a very early period of his career, and it had followed him throughout all vicissitudes of fortune. There was not the slightest evidence that his hand had ever grasped a bribe: he left the Presidential chair untainted by corruption. He was eminently a conscientious man. The one desire of his heart during all these dark years, was to know his duty and perform it. This conscientiousness, this fear of going wrong, gave his conduct the appearance of timidity, and exposed him to the charge of cowardice from the bolder and more unscrupulous, but the country may well be thankful that one so scrupulous and conscientious was at the helm in these stormy times. He was a benevolent man. Benevolence was the most prominent expression of his countenance. He loved his fellow men. With the poor negro he was a demi-god. The bitterest tears shed over his grave will be by the race from whose manacled limbs he struck the fetters, and for whom he did so much. We have in his character many exhibitions of a deep religious feeling. When entering upon the duties of his responsible position, he asked his neighbors to pray for him. He has called the nation many times to the duty of fasting and thanksgiving, and has constantly expressed his dependence upon Divine Providence. His last inaugural was the most profoundly religious document that has emanated from any public man of this country. He was an early student of the Bible, and, it is affirmed, has declared his belief in and trust upon the Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the world. He was especially great in his moral qualities; this was the secret of his hold upon the national heart; he was great because he was good. Mr. Lincoln was the victim of slavery. He has fallen as much by the hand of this iniquity as any soldier of the republic who sleeps his last sleep in his gory bed upon the field of battle. Booth was the result of pro-slavery influence. This was the madness that fired him to the atrocious deed, the frenzy that hounded him on to the perpetration of the terrible crime. Slavery is barbarism. It has dug up the bones of our soldiers and made trinkets of them, shot our scalded soldiers, butchered the colored troops who fell into rebel hands in cold blood, starved our brave soldiers by inches, and committed deeds of atrocity before which the horrors of the Inquisition pale. Lastly, it has smitten down the President, the beloved, the kind, the wise and the good. Thanks to God, it has fallen into its own pit; it is snared in the work of its own hands. It perhaps required this great sacrifice to make the nation recognize its true character. With hands uplifted to heaven, we pledge ourselves to its utter overthrow, its entire annihilation. This atrocious deed has taught us justice. We were in great danger. The cry for mercy to the leading conspirators was growing louder and louder. Men were saying to Jeff. Davis: "As the Lord liveth, and as my soul liveth, not a hair of your head shall fall to the ground." This will help to cure us of this folly and wickedness. Suppose Booth should be caught, and the President, through any mistaken clemency, should pardon him, what a howl of rage would go up from the whole land! To-morrow's sun would not set upon Andrew Johnson in the Presidential chair. But shall we hang Booth and let the chief conspirators go free of punishment? On what principle of justice can this be done? When Israel had committed whoredom and idolatry with Moab, and the people were madly sinning, and the plague ravaging, and their leader (Moses) not knowing what to do, the Lord said to him, "Take all the heads of the people, and hang them up before the Lord against the sun, that the fierce anger of the Lord may be turned away from Israel." It was only when justice was done, and a chief man was put to death, that the plague was stayed and God's anger appeased. This is the sentence that must be pronounced upon the leading rebels, and the nation is not safe until it be executed. This is not vengeance; this is justice; this is the vindication of a divine attribute, obedience to the divine command. Saul was driven from the throne because he spared Agag. God said to Ahab, because he had spared a man whom he had devoted to utter destruction, that his own life should go for his life, and that of his people. In war with the same Benhadad, Ahab lost his life; he was smitten in his chariot by an arrow from a bow drawn at a venture, and when his chariot was washed in Samaria the dogs came and licked the blood of Ahab. If we let these leading conspirators go, we shall live to rue the day that we yielded to such mistaken clemency. Mr. Lincoln is gone, but blessed be God the republic lives. What other nations may think of this event, we need care but little. As citizens of this republic we have reason to rejoice that our lot is cast where such an event does not produce even a jar in the machinery of government. Quietly his successor takes his place. The people give themselves up to sorrow for a week, and then return as usual to their accustomed vocations. No ambitious General, as in ancient Rome, attempts to grasp the sceptre that has fallen from the hand of the murdered President, and no civil tumult or revolution takes place.

Sermon Delivered Before the Garrison on Governor's Island.

The following sermon was delivered at St. Cornelius' Church, Governor's Island, by Rev. James A. M. La Tourette, Post Chaplain:

Job, 29th Ch., 3d V.—"By His light I walked in darkness."

This is the saddest hour that our country has ever known. It is not an hour of despair. It is not an hour of discouragement. The telegraphic wires are trembling now with the burden of new victories, but in the dying throes and contortions of the great dragon of rebellion, it has inflicted a final sting which, in the recoil of the nation's vengeance, will only serve all the more effectually to scatter its dismembered fragments to the four winds of Heaven. It is an hour of sadness, to us unlike any other hour in our history. It is not because a man has been murdered. Sixty thousand noble patriots have been starved to death in rebel prisons, and we felt not half so bitterly, for though that had been hitherto the darkest feature of this miserable rebellion, we looked upon it as one of the incidental experiences of war, either with an impoverished foe, or else with a brutalized enemy, who would go beyond the bounds of honorable warfare to destroy an army—which of the two were true was yet to be ascertained. But it is because the President of the United States, our official representative of republican liberty before the world of nations, is stricken down by the hand of an assassin worse than those who crucified our Savior, for they knew not what they did. It is a remarkable circumstance that this rebellion has been characterized at different times by acts of the wildest folly. No loyal heart received the news of this assassination with as great a shock as the hearts of those arch traitors who originated and have kept alive the flames of this rebellion. They are wise enough to know that when the soul of Abraham Lincoln left the body, it carried with it into the abyss of eternity the key of this nation's door of mercy to them—a door which in the kindness of his heart he had half unlocked. There never were more magnanimous terms of surrender afforded to a prostrate foe than those lately rendered to the remnant of their two great armies, and a course of conciliation and forbearance had been inaugurated by the very brain which a fool's bullet pierced, and they doubtless know that a more unwise act for their interests could never, in such a juncture as the present, have been committed. What have they gained? A victorious nation's indignation. What have they exchanged? One President, whose policy they understood as favorable in the highest degree to themselves, for another, the decision of whose character, the determination of whose will, whose patriotic sacrifices, have been tested in the crucible of their own persecution. They have not stopped the wheels of our government or hindered the movements of its vast machinery, but the traitor spirit which, four years ago, fired its first shot at the heart of the nation and forced an unwilling and at first an unexpecting South into one of the bloodiest wars of history has with the same parricidal hand asserted its demon nature. And this assassination was entirely uncalled for. Other rulers who have been murdered have, in various instances, been tyrannical, or false to their promises, or have sought by what one of our own poets calls the

"Mounting devil, low ambition."

to rise even upon the ruins of their country. And the motto which was hurled back upon the audience from that stage was,

"*Sic semper tyrannis*,"

the motto of the State of Virginia, who had boasted hitherto that she was the mother of Presidents, and can now add to that boast that she is the murderer of Presidents. But what part of the character of Abraham Lincoln can any honest, candid man, or even any uncandid or prejudiced man, show to have been tyrannical? Is there one in the long list of those who are high in authority in this land—in council or in camp—who can show a clearer record of genial open hearted kindness, tender forbearance, conscientious adherence to the right, or plainer honesty of purpose than our late lamented President? Did he not bear the palm among rulers, in the midst of troublous times, for the evenness of his disposition. He was even cheerful when others less hopeful were depressed. It was a part of his self-discipline and study, to be cheerful. It was his remark that if he did not study to be cheerful, the enormous weight of responsibility which rested upon his shoulders would crush him, and in his cheerfulness he gave courage to others. And in the long list of acts in his dispensation of executive authority no finger can point to a single deed which bears upon its face even the shadow of tyranny. There never was a ruler more free from the nature of a tyrant, or more gentle and kind than Abraham Lincoln, and he was diffusing the spirit of kindness and forbearance throughout the land. No! the motto *Sic semper tyrannis* was shouted by the frantic fiend, doubtless in conformity to his instructions, that we might know from what source the cowardly blow came. The conspirators would otherwise have lost a large part of their demoniacal gratification, and now that they have done the deed, history will record the terrible vengeance of a nation roused to the highest pitch of indignation, upon which all our preaching of Christian forbearance, it may be, will have as little influence as a man's hand in staying the fall of an avalanche. I must honestly confess, that, Minister as I am of a Gospel of peace, it requires a hard fight with the feelings of my own heart to say, in accordance with the instructions of a Divine Master, "Forbear." Could the voice of our martyred President reach us from that better land, (into which, thank God, he entered without pain,) he would counsel us, as a nation, yet to forbear, to wreak not upon the heads of others who had no part in it the punishment of the crime, even though all men will say it has not in atrocity its counterpart in the annals of this world's history. His memory is now sacredly embalmed in the heart of our nation as her chief martyr. Let it be our part to follow the counsels which he prescribed, to pursue the path in which his wisdom had so successfully guided us, under the control of a Divine Providence, who holds the destiny of this nation in His hand, with the same power and wisdom with which he has held and guided the course of every star in the heavens above us, in which this earth is so small a star, and whose divine control our late President so frequently and beautifully acknowledged, sought and confided in, publicly and privately, as shown from his first address to his friends, on leaving his home for the capital, to his last days. Said the Psalmist, "My times are in Thy hand." He who guides the heaven of heavens, and who has never erred, whose ways are full of mystery, are "past finding out," has ordained the life of nations and their limit, and the limit of the life of every man. Our way is sometimes dark, but by His light we can walk securely. "In God we trust" is one motto of our nation. From the blood of righteous Abel, to the death of the proto-martyr St. Stephen, through the long line of ages to the present time, men have died in the mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, as martyrs in the cause of right and truth. The path of duty is often covered with thorns and unseen pitfalls. It never turns from its straight course, though black clouds confront, and mountains of difficulty obstruct, but there is a light which shines upon it, and a light which never fades. It tells us that what we know not now we shall know hereafter in another state of being; that the mysteries of this life will be fully unfolded to us in the unclouded light of God's presence. And while we mourn over the death of one whom we never knew we valued so much until we lost him, the pure minded patriot, the faithful guardian of our Union, upon whose shoulders we had placed the mantle of government for the second time because he had proved so faithful, let us take this mysterious event in accordance with the Divine intention, in a spirit of humble resignation to the will of the Almighty, thankful that Abraham Lincoln lived long enough to see the final great and glorious victory which crushed this foul rebellion. He sleeps the sleep of the just, and next to Washington his name will be loved and revered by all the great and good until the morning of the resurrection.

Fifth-avenue Baptist Church—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.

The services yesterday were held in the chapel which was appropriately draped in mourning. The main edifice, a fine building of the gothic style, located corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, capable of seating over 1,000 persons, not being yet ready for occupation. Taking for his text Amos 8; v. 9, 10, Rev. Dr. Armitage said: If an Angel from Heaven had uttered these words in the National Capital last Friday night, inspired by all that appals in the bloody scene then and there enacted, they could not have been more appropriate to our present condition as a people, whilst they were written nearly twenty-six hundred years ago. Four years ago last Friday traitorous hands were raised to the throat of the nation in Charleston Harbor, and after such a struggle as the world never saw before, the emblem of our country's immortality was thrown out again last Friday, to wave over Sumter in rightful quiet. It was, too, the reputed day of the world's redemption by our Lord Jesus Christ; and we devoutly hoped it was also the day of our country's deliverance from bloodshed and insurrection. The great mass of the people shared the spirit of the President, and after having contemplated the love of our Redeemer, had retired to rest, breathing "peace on earth and good will toward men;" when lo! as in a moment, our "feasts were turned into mourning, and all our songs into lamentations; sackcloth was brought upon all our loins, and baldness upon every head; our sun is caused to go down at noon; we are made to mourn as for an only son, and the end thereof as a bitter day." All our land sends up one thrilling wail, as our tribes bend at the shrine of Jehovah. Brother can scarcely speak to brother. The republic, which had scarcely blenched before the storm of four terrific years, is suddenly agitated from the centre to its extremities, and the heart of a mighty empire throbs with a tide of suffocating emotion. Liberty has lost her greatest champion; humanity her truest friend, and America her purest patriot. That tall and stalwart form, that earnest beaming eye, and that manly heart throbbing with simplicity and the earnest impulses of friendship, are cold and motionless. He came from Springfield, upborne on a nation's prayers; he shall return embalmed in a nation's tears. * * * Speaking of his self-culture, Dr. A. continued: He selected Henry Clay, the great Kentuckian, as his master and tutor. Upon the flatboat which floated on the bosom of the Mississippi, his untutored mind grasped the thought that there were many civil, judicial and legal influences to be shaped and applied under the new order of things. The freedom achieved at so dear a price must be sacredly shielded against the intrigues of demagogues, and dictation of anarchy. Following his great leader, this young man of lowly birth and limited advantages was taught to trust the integrity of the people, and to devote himself to their service in whatever duties they should require of him. The greatness of President Lincoln did not consist in position, or power, or place, nor yet in the possession of some one distinctive quality of mind. His intellectual powers were not of the highest order in some departments, but his mind was in perfect harmony with itself, and powerful as a whole. His perceptions were clear and broad and quick; his common sense and extensive observation made him an acute discerner of men and things, a master of human nature and of the signs of the times. Caution and efficiency were wonderfully blended in his mental structure. Then he possessed the noblest qualities of the heart. His affections were high and pure and generous. His temperament was ardent. Hence he was susceptible of the deepest emotion and the acutest sensibilities. Consequently on him the poor man found an advocate against oppression, the weak a defence against injustice, and the disconsolate a benevolent friend. Kindness of heart breathed in his words and acts, and yet he possessed a most discriminating sense of right and wrong, and was capable of withering rebuke of the wrong. No man who is a patriot can fail to pray that God may ever favor our country with statesmen whose principles are as safe and who are backed with purposes as honest. His integrity and moral courage enabled him to give a verdict after he had investigated as to the right, and then by the gravity of conviction to stand upon it as firmly as upon the base of a mountain, so that his tried friends and avowed foes generally discovered his integrity by his consistency. His heart was transparent—it knew no guile, but into its richest, deepest soil, tender love for the liberty of every man that breathes struck deep its roots. Add to this the evidence of his profound faith in God, his pure life and love for the religion of Jesus Christ. So far as is known he fell into none of the vices of public men. He did not corrupt public principle either by precept or example, but was a pattern of goodness for many who professed greater sanctity. He was scarcely ever known to speak disparagingly of any man. No statesman has so fully impregnated his State papers with a religious reference and spirit as has Abraham Lincoln, in the history of our government. These are some of the qualities of his mind and heart, in the contemplation of which our whole country is clothed in sable, as if in every house one were found dead. It is humiliating and distressing in the highest degree, that in a Christian country, and under all the circumstances, a crime should be committed upon the Chief Magistrate of a free people, elected by their suffrages voluntarily given, which outstrips the barbarism of latter times. There is a great temptation to execrate the wretch who perpetrated this black deed. If the miscreant is capable of feeling, he must have already suffered nearly all that humanity can suffer, and wherever he may fly, he will suffer. The hand of Cain is upon him, and the hand of God must clutch him by the vitals, take shelter where he may. The stain of blood is upon the arm that pointed the instrument of death to the incorruptible bosom of Abraham the good, and that blood will send up its shrill cry to Heaven, day and night, for vengeance upon the murderer. The reverend doctor then proceeded to consider the best influences to be cherished amid these exciting scenes. First, let this deep tragedy nerve the nation to the most zealous self-constraint. The outside world will watch with curious solicitude to see the effect of this desperate act upon the present and future of our government. Such an act would have given birth to a revolution in the republics of the olden times. Such an act would probably overthrow the throne of any European Power to-day. But it will not inaugurate anarchy here, if the people abstain from crimination and recrimination as to the current and existing topics of the hour. The storms that would nullify and overthrow and annihilate other governments, will be harmless to us, under a lofty sense of constitutional independence. Secondly, let us rally round the new Administration, whatever there may be acceptable or unacceptable about the present Executive. We all know that he is unflinchingly loyal to the country. He has stood firm as a pillar of granite in all its trials and contests. While he does that, let the country stand firm by him. Abraham Lincoln was a disciple of the Mill Boy of the Slashes. Andrew Johnson is a follower of the stern hero of New-Orleans.

The Synagogues.

The Jewish Synagogues throughout the city were well attended yesterday. The American flag was half-masted and the banner itself often enshrouded with folds of crape; long festoons of black and white overhung the entrance-doors; the galleries were draped in black, and the huge tapers almost concealed beneath the sombre cloths of mourning. As on Saturday last, when in all the city synagogues the prayers for the dead and dying were repeated by the minister and sorrow-stricken people, so, yesterday, were the buildings crowded with assemblages, whose earnest attention and fervent responses to the supplications of the officiating clergymen, gave evidence of the deep grief that bowed down the hearts of the congregation. As announced in the morning prayer, divine service was held at the various synagogues, appropriate discourses being delivered by the minister or lecturer, and the prayers for the dead and for the welfare and prosperity of the country fervently offered up.

The house of worship of the congregation Shearith Israel, located in West Nineteenth-street, was well filled by a most attentive assemblage. After the singing of some psalms by the choir, the officiating minister, Rev. J. J. Lyons, delivered a short but eloquent address, in which he frequently adverted to the qualities of the man and the unswerving loyalty and honesty of the statesman, whose loss they were thus suddenly called upon to mourn. The *kaddisch*, or prayer for the dead, was then offered up, and after the recitation of a special prayer for the recovery of Secretary Seward and the future prosperity of the country, the choir chaunted a few additional psalms and the deeply-impressed congregation dispersed.

At the synagogue of the congregation B'nai Jeshurun, situated in West Thirty-fourth-street, after the chaunting of several hymns by Rev. Mr. Kramer, minister to the congregation, Rev. Dr. Raphael, lecturer, ascended the pulpit and delivered a very impressive discourse. After alluding to the mournful events which they had assembled to weep and sorrow over together, he adverted, with much feeling, to the remembrance of the personal acquaintance that had existed between Mr. Lincoln and himself. He reviewed the career of the late Chief Magistrate, expressing the firm conviction that he had been chosen, after four years of ill fate, to save the country from ruin. He spoke of the late President's political errors, and of the spontaneity with which he recognized them, heedless, however, of the perils with which he was constantly surrounded. The speaker, having referred in a feeling manner to the widows and orphans now abandoned to the protection of God, the father of the fatherless, referred to the President elect, in whose steadfastness and loyalty he placed, he said, the utmost confidence, doubting not but that he would punish rebellion and treason as the very exponents of all wickedness. The Rev. Dr. concluded by appealing for mercy to the God of nations, who had ever watched over the destinies of America and sent to us a Washington and a Lincoln, whose memories would remain enshrined in the hearts of the people, and offered up a fervent prayer for the repose of the President's soul and the future welfare and greatness of the country.

At the Broadway Synagogue, the ceremonies were inaugurated by the chaunting of a hymn and psalms by the assistant Minister, Rev. Mr. Phillips. The *Echol*, or ark, wherein are deposited the scrolls of the law, was then thrown open and the officiating reader offered up the prayer for government, the minister to the congregation, Rev. S. W. Isaacs, terminating this portion of the service by a special prayer for the soul of the lamented President. After the return of the scrolls of the law to the Ark, Rev. Mr. Isaacs proceeded to deliver an eloquent discourse, taking his text from Genesis, chap. xv., v. 1: "Fear not, Abraham; I am thy shield. Thy reward shall be exceedingly great." At the conclusion of the minister's highly impressive remarks, which were listened to with decided attention, a final prayer and choral ended the ceremonies for the day.

At the minor synagogues, the solemnity of the occasion was celebrated in a becoming manner. German discourses were delivered at the Norfolk-street Synagogue, by Rev. Dr. Sternberger; at the Poel-Tzedek, by Rev. Dr. Bondi; at the Temple Emanu-El, by Rev. Dr. Adler. Mr. Noots, at the Greene-street, and Mr. Walz, at the Twenty-ninth-street houses of prayer, made remarks suited to the occasion. In a word, the Jewish community fully evidenced its deep appreciation of the loss the nation has sustained, and gave an additional proof of its unfeigned loyalty and devotion.

The neat little synagogue of the Congregation Shaary Berochole, in East Ninth-street, was the scene of very impressive ceremonies. At noon, the building was filled to overflowing with a very respectable audience, mostly dressed in deep mourning, to participate in the services commemorative of the death of Mr. Lincoln, arranged by the congregation. After reciting Psalms 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10, the Kadish, or prayer for deceased persons, was said, and the Minchah Prayer intoned, at the close of which Rev. H. Wasserman delivered the funeral sermon. His text was from Isaiah 44, 7: "For a small moment I have forsaken thee, and all forsook thee." The tenor of his discourse was the necessity of trusting to the goodness of God, however mysterious his providences may seem. He exhorted all to imitate the honesty, charity and good will to all men which had distinguished the life and character of our deceased President. The Hebrew prayer for a deceased father was then said, coupled with an exhortation for the recovery of the Secretary of State and his son was then said, and after the recitation of five psalms, the congregation dispersed.

Bleecker-street Universalist Church.

Selections from Scriptures were read by Rev. Mr. Battles, and prayer offered by him appropriate to the occasion. The following resolutions were reported to the meeting by Messrs. Smith, Taylor, Van Valer and Mr. Adams, who had been appointed a committee for that purpose, and were unanimously adopted:

This Church, recognizing the awful magnitude and solemnity of the events which have called us together at this time, and desiring to perpetuate so far as we can do so, the reflections and impressions of this hour, do therefore,

Resolve, That in the life and character of our martyr, President Abraham Lincoln, we have a conspicuous example of comprehensive philanthropy, devoted patriotism and Christian statesmanship. An unassuming man, called to preside over the destinies of a great nation under circumstances of trial and difficulty, at the bare contemplation of which, the bravest might well have quailed and faltered; jeered at by some, maligned by others, misrepresented on the one hand, and on the other misunderstood, with an integrity of heart which knew no wavering, with a determination of purpose which scorned the idea of defeat; with a lofty and heroic self-sacrifice which smiled at and rendered powerless the vilest shafts of personal malignity; with a magnanimity which knew no limit, save such as the sternest necessity imposed upon him; against armed foes without and insidious enemies within, he rose with every emergency; grappled calmly, fearlessly with each and every hostile element, and overpowered them all; maintaining at once the unity and integrity of our beloved country and of his own exalted manhood. The record of that life, so pure, so truthful, so just, so noble, at last constrained malice itself to confess that it found no fault in the man.

Resolved, That holding these views of Mr. Lincoln's character and service, we regard his assassination with unmingled horror and detestation, branding it as an act dastardly, cowardly, atrocious, with not one circumstance to palliate its naked enormity. We do not invoke vengeance upon the head of the assassin. It is enough for us to know that God is just.

Resolved, That in the life of Mr. Lincoln our country possesses a priceless treasure. We contemplate it with national pride, with profound admiration. As a perpetual admonition, inspiration, and incentive to the pursuit of true greatness, we would cherish its lessons in our own hearts, and earnestly commend them to our children and the world. Abraham Lincoln had become to every true American heart as a father and a friend. He had not only our confidence, but our love. Honoring him in life, we revere him in death. May God enable us all to interpret aright this terrible visitation, and in His fear, and in accordance with His will, to act as becomes true Christian men and women in this emergency.

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and family of Mr. Lincoln our tenderest sympathies in this their hour of bitter bereavement. Conscious of the poverty and insufficiency of all human aid or consolation at such a time, we can only commend them to the care of him who is the Father of the fatherless and the widow's stay, and whose choicest blessings we invoke upon their heads.

Resolved, That in the contemplation of the lamentable fate of our beloved President, we must not, we do not forget the sufferings or the worth of his associate—aye, associate even in suffering—our honored Secretary of State, William H Seward. Thanking God that the fell spirit of murder was, in this instance, thwarted in its horrid purpose, we pray that his sufferings may be mitigated, and his life spared, not only for his sake and that of his family, but that our country may still enjoy the benefit of his wise and patriotic counsels. We tender to him, and to his afflicted family, our warmest sympathies.

Resolved, That though overwhelmed with grief, in view of these terrible events, taking strong hold upon truth, and justice, and right, we should have no fears for the future of our country. Pledging to our government in word and in deed, our hearty and united support, and being faithful to His high will, we cannot doubt but God will give us the victory over all our enemies. For is it not written that, "He shall cause even the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of that wrath he will restrain."

Resolved, That these resolutions be tendered for publication to the daily papers, and to the *Christian Ambassador*, and that they be presented at the next meeting of this society for entry upon its minutes.

St. Bridget's Church, of which Rev. Father Mooney is Pastor.

Service commenced in this church at the appointed hour, at 10:30 o'clock; Rev. Father Mooney officiated, and delivered an appropriate and eloquent discourse, bearing on our national sorrows, and that honor and respect due to the deceased President, Abraham Lincoln. He took for his text these words of David, found in the nineteenth chapter, second book of Kings:

"And the victory that day was turned into mourning unto all the people, for the people heard say that day the King grieveth for his son, and the people shunned the going into the city that day, as the people would do that hath turned their backs away from the battle. And the King covered his head and cried with a loud voice, O my son Absalom! O Absalom, my son! O my son!"

The reverend gentleman spoke substantially as follows: We have all been invited by our most reverend Archbishop to assemble in this house of God on this day to mourn our national afflictions, and particularly the sad and lamentable death of our noble-minded and kind-hearted deceased President, Abraham Lincoln. The throne of God's mercy is ever accessible to us all, and it is on this day especially, that the supplicating prayer, "Miserere mei, Deus, have mercy on me, O Lord have mercy on me," is to be sent up as one united prayer of the nation beseeching God in his mercy to avert these sad afflictions desolating our land, laying waste our homes and saddening all hearts of the people, and to give us once more the blessings of peace, with that unity of country, of heart of honor of prosperity that once distinguished America as the most happy and prosperous of all nations. Holy David was greeted by heralds announcing the triumphal victory of his valiant heroes over his enemies who battled against him to despoil him of his kingdom, and of that crown which God had especially bequeathed to him. Amongst the fallen foes was his son Absalom, who who martialed an army and battled against his venerable and holy father, for which crime he lost his life, and such was the love of David for his son, that though flushed with victory, with victory that guaranteed to him the permanent, peaceful possessions of his throne, that he cried out with a loud voice, O my son, Absalom! O Absalom, my son! O my son. The cry of victory has echoed again and again from our valiant heroes on land and sea. Our cities and homes have been lighted up in hearing of these glad tidings of great joy, the bright, happy morning of national peace, with national unity, has already dawned upon us; yet, in the midst of this great national enthusiasm and triumph, the assassin's hand was uplifted, and to the horror, dismay and affliction of the American people, and to every human heart the fatal shot was fired, the shriek of death was heard, our devoted, noble-minded President was made the unhappy victim. Such is the love of the American people for their President that they, like David, have forgotten, as it were, the joy of these victories to wail over the unhappy death of one whom they loved and dearly honored as their chief, most worthy Magistrate of the land, who fell in death, not in opposition to his country, but in the midst of his people whose country and whose homes were to be made forever happy through the fruits of his guidance, the wise administration of his Cabinet, the valor and bravery of his Union armies. The universal drapery alike darkening the palatial residence of our princely merchants and the humblest homes of our artisans, the slow booming of the cannon, the mournful death-knell from our church spires give the best evidence of the grief of the nation in the loss it has sustained in losing one who was growing dearer and dearer to every heart the longer he presided over our national affairs. It is a dark, saddening day for a great, a brave, a freedom-loving people; yet, though severely felt, nationally grieved over, this our affliction is but the passing cloud that stands before that sun that with God's good assistance will soon rise up and brighten and cheer every home with peace resting on that national unity for which the tens of thousands of noble fathers, and sons, and brothers, have laid down their precious lives. While we mourn the loss of our President and grieve over his unhappy end, we have reason to be comforted in those whom he has left behind him on the watch-towers of his country, though the second assassin's hand was uplifted to rob America of her most illustrious statesmen and Secretary of State, William H. Seward, yet thanks to God that wound will soon be healed, though intended by the assassin as a death-stroke, that mind and hand, and heart, will soon blend again in unison with our cool earnest and sagacious Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, together with the unwavering swords of a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a Thomas, a Farragut, a Gillmore, a Canby, a Porter. In a word, if the whole American army and navy, under the cheering and wise guidance of Andrew Johnson, our present truly patriotic and devoted President, victory, wreathed with American national unity, with American glory, with American national peace and prosperity, will soon be ours. When the President, his Cabinet, his Senate, his Congress, his armies and navies, his whole American people, native and adopted, will enjoy, under God's guidance, peace, happiness and prosperity, the rewards of true patriotism and of sacrifices, alike laid down by the soldier in the field and the citizen at home. Now, on this sad day, whilst the mangled remains of a Martyred President are being conveyed from that capital which had been destined his home by the million of voices of the American people for the coming four years. Think not that he will be forgotten, though fallen under an assassin's hand. No! Our now worthy President, Andrew Johnson, with his Cabinet, with his Senate, with his Congress, with his armies, with his navies, and with the whole American people, will ever cherish the memory of Abraham Lincoln, as a second Washington. Our American national unity will be his monument, and our American national prosperity will be his glory. His family, so deeply afflicted in the bereavement of an honored father martyred for his country, will ever be honored and dearly esteemed by every true lover of the American flag. Already has the sympathy for their great loss and our great loss been tendered to them, from every learned judicial bench, from every respected profession, from every pulpit of the nation, without distinction of creed; from every citizen of the land, rich and poor, young and old, from parent to the child. And now ever let our prayer be that the East, West, North and South of the American continent shall ever be one in country, one in heart, one in mind, one in glory, one in national prosperity, and then it will be the deserved home of a brave, industrious, talented and free people, as well as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. For this generations to come will bless our Presidents, with their Cabinets, with their Senates, their Congress, their soldiers, their citizens.

Resolutions Adopted by the Vestry of Trinity Church.

At a special meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church, called by the Rector upon the arrival of the news of the assassination of the President of the United States, and held at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, On the evening of the 14th day of April, 1865, being Good Friday, by an assassin as yet unknown, the venerated and beloved President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, was suddenly assaulted and slain; and

Whereas, The announcement of that appalling crime has just been made to this community, filling all hearts with a grief, astonishment and indignation which cannot be described; and

Whereas, This vestry has been called together by the rector to take such action as in their judgment may be fit and becoming; therefore,

Resolved, That this vestry, as sharers in the common distress and affliction, unite in the public lamentation over the untimely death of the honored Chief Magistrate of the Union; and, shocked beyond measure at the intelligence which has just been received, remain without words adequate to express their sorrow.

Resolved, That we recognize in this calamitous event, one of those visitations, permitted by Almighty God, before which a nation can but bow in silence and awe, with the prayer that they may be overruled for the good of our country.

Resolved, That while we regard the act by which our beloved country has thus been, through indescribable malice and fury, plunged into the deepest affliction, as one of those crimes of which no language can adequately paint the atrocity, of which the history of Europe has not for many centuries furnished a parallel, of which our own history has afforded thus far no example, and than which no history presents a more detestable and infamous act to the view, we cannot but hold it to have been dictated by the spirit, which, from the commencement of our national troubles, has sympathized with the enemies of the public peace and aided and abetted the rebellion now, as we trust, subdued; a spirit whose tendencies and essential character had previously been manifested in the July riots, in this city, in 1863; in the attempt to destroy this city by incendiarism in November last, and in the systematic outrages inflicted on our captured soldiers in the prisons of the South.

Resolved, That this Vestry hereby record their tribute of respect to the memory of the late President with profound sorrow for his loss, recognizing in him a singleness of purpose and honesty of intention, an ardent patriotism, a fidelity to duty, and a growing mastery of the circumstances of his position, which enabled him, under Providence, to fulfil and bring to successful completion, a work almost unprecedented for difficulty; and that, in his removal, at the moment in which the labors of his last four years had culminated in the triumph of the national authority, and the evident approach of the blessings of peace, we see the completion of a career which the nation will ever look back to with thankfulness, and hold in affectionate and tender remembrance.

Resolved, That the Rector be requested to take order, that the churches of this parish be draped in mourning, in token of our sympathy with the distress and anguish which have been caused throughout the length and breadth of the land by the murder of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Christian's Mistake*, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." (12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) Miss MULOCK's last work is characterized by the usual qualities of her fictions. The story, however, has some points of originality, as it commences instead of ending with a marriage. The heroine is a charming creation, and her success in "living down" the obstacles and impediments that threaten to wreck the matrimonial happiness of her husband and herself, meets with the warm sympathies of the reader.

—*Uncle Silas, a Tale of Bartram-haugh*, (8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) is a romance of higher aims. The author is J. S. LEFANU, a connexion of the Sheridan family. He has already written several novels that commanded popularity in England. We believe the present is the first that has met with an American reprint. It is a striking and forcibly written romance. The principal character, who gives name to the book, is an original conception, worked out with great artistic skill. There is an overhanging sense of gloom and mystery about the story that reminds one of Mrs. RADCLIFFE's romances, and agrees well with the startling nature of the incidents. Mr. LEFANU has a fine eye for the picturesque in art and nature, and considerable dramatic skill in planning effective situations for his characters. As a work of real merit we think *Uncle Silas* likely to meet with general favor.

—*History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps*, by J. R. SYPHER, (8vo. Lancaster, Penn., ELIAS BARR & Co.,) is a volume creditable in its appearance to a provincial press, and an important contribution to the military history of the rebellion. Mr. SYPHER was originally a journalist at Memphis. Not coinciding in his opinions with the rebels he was driven from there with the loss of all his property at the outbreak of the war. His book is a complete record of the organization of the corps whose fortunes form the subject of his narrative, including each company, regiment and brigade. It comprises descriptions of expeditions, marches, skirmishes, &c., biographical sketches of the officers, and personal records of *each man* during his term of service. The work appears to be compiled with care and intelligence. The volume is illustrated with fine portraits of Gov. CURTIN, Gen. MCCALL, &c.

—*The Battle of Williamsburgh*, with Reminiscences of the Campaign, Hospital Experiences, &c., by JAS. R. BURR, (18mo, New-York, O. S. FELT.) is a personal recital of the well-fought field wherein the author lost his right arm. As furnishing authentic and additional details respecting an exciting epoch in the history of the rebellion, it deserves to meet with attention.

—*Three Years in the Army of the Potomac*, by HENRY M. BLAKE, Captain Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, (12mo, Boston, LEE & SHEPARD,) completes the late additions to the stock of military literature. Capt. BLAKE's experiences are of the usual character in the field, and have every appearance of deserving the qualification of rigid fidelity to fact that he claims for them. Some chapters on hospital management have more novelty than the rest of the book, and relate some startling instances of mismanagement, to say no worse

—*The Jest Book*, Golden Treasury Series, (18 mo. Cambridge: SEVER & FRANCIS.) is a beautiful reproduction, by the American publishers, of Messrs. MACMILLAN's highly popular "Golden Treasury Series." Its purpose is to embody in a manageable shape and size, the choicest anecdotes and sayings current in English literature. They are selected and arranged by MARK LEMON, whose claim to the position will not be doubted, when he is recognized as the senior editor of *Punch*. They amount to nearly eighteen hundred in number, and have a somewhat bewildering effect if read consecutively. We should recommend that the book be taken in homeopathic doses, not exceeding a page at one time. It is undoubtedly the most carefully selected book of the "Joe Miller" class that has ever been published.

—*A Book of Golden Deeds of All Times and Lands*, gathered and narrated by the author of the *Heir of Redclyffe*, Golden Treasury Series, (18mo, Cambridge: SEVER & FRANCIS.) is a companion volume to that last mentioned, but of a more serious purport. Miss YONGE's remarkable talent for writing what will interest young people, finds ample scope for exercise in the relation of the most striking and noblest examples of self-devotion and sacrifice that the annals of all nations afford. It is just the book to put into the hands of youth.

—*Lorimer Littlegood*, by FRANK SMEDLEY, (12mo. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & Co.,) is a reprint of a favorite novel by the author of *Frank Farleigh*, whose recent death has deprived English literature of one of its best modern writers of fiction. It is handsomely got up and suited for preservation in a permanent shape.

—*Library of Humorous American Works*. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER.) A new and well executed edition of the works comprised in this popular collection has just been brought out by Messrs. PETERSON. They include the world-renowned adventures of *Capt. Simon Suggs, Major Jones*, and other choice examples of Southern and Western fun, frolic and dialect, that were long old favorites, but have of late been entirely out of print.

—*Sermons on our Lord Jesus Christ and His Blessed Mother*, by his Eminence Cardinal WISEMAN, (8vo, New-York: SADLIER & Co.,) will be received with regard and affection by the Roman Catholic community as the last words of the eminent writer and dignitary of the Church, whose recent death has called forth so many tokens of respect for his character and conduct from those most opposed to him in doctrinal belief. Dr. WISEMAN's pulpit discourses are remarkable for fervid eloquence that proceeds from the heart, and consequently goes to the hearts of his hearers and readers.

—*Spiritual Progress*, by J.W. CUMMINGS, D.D., of St. Stephen's Church, New-York, (12mo, New-York: P. O. SHEA,) is another volume of Catholic theology, from the pen of one of the most polished and elegant scholars among the Ministers of the Church. Dr. CUMMINGS has evidently studied the elder devotional authors, and his work has much of the unction that is found in their writings. It may be read, with profit, by all.

—*A History of the World from the Earliest Records to the Present Time*. By PHILIP SMITH, B. A. (Vol. 2, 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) This important work cannot fail to be a success, as it is literally without a rival. Beyond the brief and unsatisfactory compends of TYTLER, COOKE TAYLOR, &c., there is no modern work that aspires to recount the story of the World's History in a complete form and within moderate compass. This Dr. SMITH undertakes to do, guided by all the lights that modern scholarship has thrown on the subject. His second volume is occupied with the rise of the Macedonian Empire, its disintegration, and subsequent absorption of its several portions, into the all-embracing extension of the Roman State, or from the accession of PHILIP of Macedon to the Roman conquest of Carthage and Asia. The narrative is spirited and condensed, with references to the original authorities. The volume is beautifully illustrated with historical maps, &c., and fills a void that must have been felt to exist in every library.

—*History of the Romans under the Empire*, by CHARLES MERIVALE, B. D. (Vol. 7, 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) We can at present only mention the publication of the conclusion of this great historical work. We shall hope to recur to it at length at some future time, when a less crowded state of our columns will permit. The seventh and last volume comprises the history of the Emperors from VESPASIAN to the death of MARCUS ANTONINUS, the period when the history of GIBBON commences. A most full and copious analytical index fills seventy pages, and deserves a special meed of thanks from the student. The American press has produced few volumes more creditable in every respect to their publishers than these.

—*Nothing but Money*, a novel, by T. S. ARTHUR. (New-York: CARLETON & Co.)

—*Strathmore, or Wrought by his Own Hand*, a life romance, by OUIDA. (12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.)

—*Right or Wrong*, a novel. (12mo. Boston: CROSBY & AINSWORTH.)

—*My Own Story*, by MARIAN LEIGH. (12mo. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.)

—*Castles in the Air*. (8vo. New-York: F. A. BRADY.)

We must content ourselves with merely announcing the receipt of the above works of fiction, and have no doubt that romance-readers will find among them much matter for entertainment suited to every variety of tastes.

THE MURDERER OF MR. LINCOLN.

Extraordinary Letter of John Wilkes Booth—Proof that He Meditated His Crime Months Ago—His Excuses for the Contemplated Act—His Participation in the Execution of John Brown.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The following verbatim copy of a letter, in writing which is the hand-writing of JOHN WILKES BOOTH, the murderer of President LINCOLN, has been furnished us by the Hon. WM. MILLWARD, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It was handed over to that officer by JOHN S. CLARKE, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. BOOTH. The history connected with it is somewhat peculiar. In November, 1864, the paper was deposited with Mr. CLARKE by BOOTH, in a sealed envelope, "for safe keeping," Mr. CLARKE being ignorant of the contents. In January last BOOTH called at Mr. CLARKE's house, asked for the package and it was given up to him. It is now supposed that at that time he took out the paper and added to it his signature, which appears to be in a different ink from that used in the body of the letter, and also from the language employed could not have been put to it originally. Afterward he returned the package to Mr. CLARKE again for safe keeping, sealed and bearing the superscription, "J. WILKES BOOTH."

The inclosure was preserved by the family without suspicion of its nature. After the afflicting information of the assassination of the President, which came upon the family of Mr. CLARKE with crushing force, it was considered proper to open the envelope. There was found in it the following paper, with some 7-30 United States bonds, and a certificate of shares in oil companies. Mr. CLARKE promptly handed over the paper to Marshal MILLWARD, in whose custody it now remains. From a perusal of this paper it seems to have been prepared by BOOTH as a vindication of some desperate act which he had in contemplation; and, from the language used, it is probable that it was a plot to abduct the President and carry him off to Virginia. If this was meditated it failed, and from making a prisoner of the President to his assassination was an easy step for a man of perverted principles. It also appears that BOOTH was one of the party who was engaged in the capture and execution of JOHN BROWN, of Ossawattomie, at which time he doubtless imbibed from WISE and his associates those detestable sentiments of cruelty which have culminated in an infamous crime. The letter is as follows:

——, ——, 1864

MY DEAR SIR,—You may use this as you think best. But as *some* may wish to know *when, who* and *why*, and as I know *not how* to direct, I give it (in the words of your master)

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN":

Right or wrong, God judge me, not man. For be my motive good or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

I love peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and prayed for the dark clouds to break, and for a restoration of our former sunshine. To wait longer would be a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have proved as idle as my hopes. God's will be done. I go to see and share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South were right. The very nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, four years ago, spoke plainly, war—war upon Southern rights and institutions. His election proved it. "Await an overt act." Yes, till you are bound and plundered. What folly! The South was wise. Who thinks of argument or patience when the finger of his enemy presses on the trigger? In a *foreign war* I, too, could say, "country, right or wrong." But in a struggle *such as ours*, (where the brother tries to pierce the brother's heart,) for God's sake, choose the right. When a country like this spurns *justice* from her side she forfeits the allegiance of every honest freeman, and should leave him, untrammeled by any fealty soever, to act as his conscience may approve.

People of the North, to hate tyranny, to love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let *me* forget it, and may it never.

This country was formed for the *white*, not for the black man. And looking upon *African Slavery* from the same stand-point held by the noble framers of our constitution, I for one, have ever considered *it* one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us,) that God has ever bestowed upon a favored nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power; witness their elevation and enlightenment above their race elsewhere. I have lived among it most of my life, and have seen *less* harsh treatment from master to man than I have beheld in the North from father to son. Yet, Heaven knows, *no one* would be willing to do *more* for the negro race than I, could I but see a way to *still better their* condition.

But LINCOLN's policy is only preparing the way for their total annihilation. The South *are not, nor have they been fighting* for the continuance of slavery. The first battle of Bull Run did away with that idea. Their causes *since* for *war* have been as *noble* and *greater far than those that urged our fathers on*. *Even* should we allow they were wrong at the beginning of this contest, *cruelty and injustice* have made the wrong become the *right*, and they stand *now* (before the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic heroes. Hereafter, reading of *their deeds*, Thermopylæ will be forgotten.

When I aided in the capture and execution of JOHN BROWN (who was a murderer on our Western border, and who was fairly *tried* and *convicted*, before an impartial judge and jury, of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god), I was proud of my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty, and that I was helping our common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor JOHN BROWN is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Republican party. Strange transmigration! *Vice* to become a *virtue*, simply because *more* indulge in it

I thought then, *as now*, that the Abolitionists *were the only traitors* in the land, and that the entire party deserved the same fate of poor old BROWN, not because they wish to abolish slavery but on account of the means they have ever endeavored to use to effect that abolition. If BROWN were living I doubt whether he *himself* would set slavery against the Union. Most or many in the North do, and openly curse the Union, if the South are to return and retain a *single right* guarantied to them by every tie which we once *revered as sacred*. The South can make no choice. It is either extermination or slavery for *themselves* (worse than death) to draw from. I know *my* choice.

I have also studied hard to discover upon what grounds the right of a State to secede has been denied, when our very name, United States, and the Declaration of Independence, *both* provide for secession. But there is no time for words. I write in haste. I know how foolish I shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side, I have many friends, and everything to make me happy, where my profession *alone* has gained me an income of *more than* twenty thousand dollars a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word; a place now where I have no friends, except beneath the sod; a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all of the *former* for the *latter*, besides my mother and sisters whom I love so dearly, (although they so widely differ with me in opinion,) seems insane; but God is my judge. I love *justice* more than I do a country that disowns it; more than fame and wealth; more (Heaven pardon me if wrong,) more than a happy home. I have never been upon a battle-field; but O, my countrymen, could you all but see the *reality* or effects of this horrid war, as I have seen them, (in *every State* save Virginia,) I know you would think like me, and would pray the Almighty to create in the Northern mind a sense of *right* and *justice*, (even should it possess no seasoning of mercy,) and that he would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas! poor country, is she to meet her threatened doom? Four years ago I would have given a thousand lives to see her remain (as I had always known her) powerful and unbroken. And even now, I would hold my life as naught to see her what she was. O, my friends, if the fearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted, or if what has been had been but a frightful dream, from which we could now awake, with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continued favor. How I have loved the *old flag*, can never now be known. A few years since and the entire world could boast of *none* so pure and spotless. But I have of late been seeing and hearing of the *bloody deeds* of which she has *been made the emblem*, and would shudder to think how changed she had grown. O, how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her honor. But no, day by day has she been dragged deeper and deeper into cruelty and oppression, till now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody gashes on the face of Heaven. I look now upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand to-day) is for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a dishonor in attempting to make for her a prisoner of this man, to whom she owes so much of misery. If success attends me, I go penniless to her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North have so long derided, and been endeavoring to force her in, forgetting they are our brothers, and that it's impolitic to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in safety and find it true, I will proudly beg permission to triumph or die in that same "ditch" by her side.

A Confederate doing duty upon his own responsibility.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1864.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections for the past year has just been submitted to the Legislature and the Board of Supervisors.

After referring to the arduous duties devolving on the commission, and the difficulties encountered in the administration of its business during the past five years, the commissioners call attention to the necessity for an Inebriate Asylum, and state that they have obtained plans for the building of an edifice on Ward's Island, which, while it is sufficiently large to test, in all points, the value of such a provision, can be easily extended to embrace the full requirements of the city for a long time to come.

A Dead House will also be provided at Bellevue Hospital for legal examinations, post-mortem investigations, coroners' juries, and accommodations for medical and surgical relief to out door poor, and all the varied requirements of an institution of that sort, besides furnishing the necessary room and accommodation for the use of the Bellevue Hospital College.

The Workhouse, the report states, under a contract for female labor, has been made to produce $17,502, a result unexampled in the history of the institution.

Of the Penitentiary the commissioners say:

"The report of this institution will exhibit a great and continued reduction in the number of inmates compared with years previous to the war, undoubtedly growing out of the inducements for enlistment, and an exchange of the confinement of the prison for the profession of arms, in accordance with arrangements made with the courts and their tributaries.

We cannot but regard the system of penitentiary confinement, and what is termed punishment, as falling far short of the wisest and best mode of treating this unfortunate condition of man. As at present constituted, these penitentiaries cannot be looked upon otherwise than as schools of vice, as aiders and abettors in the perpetuation of crime, and an encouragement to the very vices, and their attendant consequences, which they are expected to prevent."

The Small-Pox Hospital has been filled to overflowing during the past year, in consequence of the Commissioners of Emigration having forced on the Commission the entire number of small-pox patients who should have been cared for elsewhere. A large number of cases from the army and navy also received attention in this institution.

The Children's Home progresses favorably, and calls for no particular mention.

From time to time, during the last few years, the commissioners have had under consideration the proposition in connection with the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board, of the establishment at that point in the contemplated new building, of specialties in connection with an *Outdoor Medical and Surgical Department* for the relief of the poor; and they have concluded that they will make a trial sufficient for testing the usefulness and propriety of such a bureau.

The following tabular statement, which is given in the report, shows that there is a class of persons in this city, popularly known as "revolvers," whose existence appears to be spent between the City Prison and the Workhouse:

Statement of Vagrants and disorderly persons transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, during the year 1864, and the number of times they have been previously committed.

1st time	5,366	16th time	24
2d time	402	20th time	85
3d time	237	25th time	42
4th time	173	30th time	27
5th time	208	40th time	41
6th time	124	46th time	1
7th time	7	50th time	22
8th time	36	60th time	22
10th time	125	70th time	1
12th time	20	75th time	2
13th time	1	80th time	3
14th time	13	100th time	135
15th time	19		
Total			7,136

—of which number 1,601 were males, and 5,535 females. Aggregate number of times committed, 33,674, or four times for each.

1863—Number committed, 10,753. Males, 2,328; females, 8,425. Aggregate number of times committed, 139,057, or 12 times each.

Of out-door poor, 48,844 adults and 10,150 children have been relieved by donations in money, and 15,222 adults and 28,026 children with fuel. The total amount of cash disbursed, in giving this relief, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1864, being $100,123 47.

The total number of persons received and cared for in the various institutions last year was 127,067, as follows:

Alms House	4,551
Bellevue Hospital	7,491
City Prison	21,150
Second District Prison	3,662
Third District Prison	5,495
Fourth District Prison	1,126
Lunatic Asylum	1,137
Blackwell's Island Hospital	7,429
Penitentiary	1,199
Workhouse	10,409
Randall's Island	2,626
Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island	1,393
City Cemetery and Farm	301
Colored Home	615
Orphan Asylum	261
Out-door relief	58,282

The expenditures of the commission during the year have amounted to $729 543 94.

In conclusion the commissioners say: "We feel that it is proper for us, before closing this report, to place in honorable mention the names of the following persons, who, having faithfully served the best interest of the department, have fallen victims to the contagion, which their labors required them to encounter, bearing testimony to their fidelity, their fearlessness, and to a general conduct which is not only creditable to humanity, but deserves a monumental records.

Dr. Moses H. Ranney, Resident Physician Lunatic Asylum; Dr. Alden E. Nelson, Senior Assistant Physician, Lunatic Asylum; Dr. A. Tolis Marvin, Assistant Physician, Lunatic Asylum; Dr. Eugene O. Rowe, House Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital; Dr. Henry J. Devlin, House Physician, Bellevue Hospital; Dr. George C. Dewey, Assistant Physician, Island Hospital; John King, Engineer Bellevue Hospital; John DeMott, Keeper at Work House; James Smith, Keeper at Work House; John Brown, Keeper City Prison; Rev. Father Joseph Paverelli, of Blackwell's Island Hospital; Rev. Father Geo. Lauthuber, of Blackwell's Island Hospital; Sister Domitella, Sister Felix, Sister Christine, Regular Religious Visitors to the Institutions.

Fires.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire of an incendiary origin was discovered, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in JAMES THOMPSON's liquor-store, at No. 1,313 Broadway, corner of Thirty-sixth-street. The fire was kindled near the partition wall, between THOMPSON's store and J. NOBLE's shop, on Thirty-sixth-street. It was extinguished with damage not exceeding $150. Mr. NOBLE is insured for $400, in the Globe Office, and Mr. THOMPSON for $1,000, in the St. Nicholas. An examination of the premises leading Officers NOYES and DAVIS to suspect THOMPSON, they apprehended him, and he was taken before Justice DODGE and committed to await examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.

Early yesterday morning the Cary Wireworks, at Nos. 152, 154 and 156 West Twenty-ninth-street, were damaged to the extent of about $5,000. The fire was first discovered in the annealing and drying department, and this was destroyed. The proprietors, Messrs. WEST, BRADLEY & CARY, are fully insured, but by what companies is not reported.

The Seventh Ward Fire—Note from Chief-Engineer Decker.

OFFICE CHIEF-ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your issue of yesterday entitled, "Disastrous Conflagration in the Seventh Ward." This article asserts that I directed all the hose to be taken away from the ruins on Monday, and implies that the removal of the hose was the cause of the conflagration of Tuesday, the 18th inst.

I desire to unequivocally contradict this statement in all its particulars. The facts are as follows: On Monday I directed (as is usual in all such cases) the men connected with the corporation yard at this place to collect all the loose and bursted hose, and take the same to the corporation yard, to be cleaned, repaired and returned to the various companies. While in the discharge of their duty, a misunderstanding occurred with a Sergeant of the Seventh Ward Police, as to what hose should be taken and what left. As soon as I heard of it, I went to the fire myself, and directed the men not to take any hose in use, or that might be required by the insurance patrol, then in charge of the ruins. I also directed the foreman of the corporation yard to supply the patrol with whatever hose or engines they might require to keep the ruins well saturated with water, to prevent the fire from igniting the adjoining warehouse. Before leaving I advised the officers in charge of the insurance patrol to carefully watch the next building.

On Tuesday, previous to and at the time the building No. 547 took fire, the insurance companies had under their sole control four steam engines, one steam pump and three hydrant streams, and sufficient hose to conduct water to any part of the block, which proves conclusively that no blame can be attached to the Fire Department, and that the parties who had full charge since Monday last are responsible for all that has occurred since that time.

You will oblige me by inserting this statement, in order that the Fire Department may not be held responsible for what properly belongs to others.

Respectfully, JOHN DECKER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRESIDENT.—The Treasurer of the Fifteenth Ward Recruiting Association, Col. C. W. DARLING, reports that the balance of the fund, as per statement audited and found correct by Messrs. G. TIMPSON and S. PHELBIN, is $1,505 62. This amount the Finance Committee have decided, if no objection is made by subscribers, to appropriate as the *first donation* toward a fund for the erection of a monument on Union-square to the memory of our late lamented President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SENTENCED FOR ALLEGED TRAITOROUS CONDUCT.—PHILIP TREANOR was arrested by Officer DUCOURT, and Miss FRANCES CLIFFORD, of No. 410 West Thirty-fourth-street, appeared before Justice DODGE and made affidavit that on Wednesday afternoon the prisoner assaulted her in West Twenty-fourth-street, and tore a mourning emblem from her breast, saying, "To — with LINCOLN!" Justice DODGE required TREANOR to find $1,000 bail, and in default sent him to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

SUICIDE OF A BUTCHER.—On Wednesday evening Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, of No. 187 East Forty-first-street, a respectable butcher, cut his throat with a razor, and died almost instantly. He was about 27 years of age. He had recently suffered mentally, but his friends had not apprehended any serious results, as no paid attention to his business, and was perfectly harmless to others. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a post-mortem examination, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

IN MEMORIAM.—A meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward will be held at No. 245 Eighth-avenue, this evening, when an address will be delivered by Mr. EUGENE LAWRENCE, on the life and character of President LINCOLN. The people of the Ninth Ward, men and women, will meet at Bleecker Building, on Friday evening. Remarks appropriate to the great theme of the hour may be expected.

REBEL OFFICERS WANT LODGINGS.—On Wednesday night five rebel officers, who were recently paroled by Gen. GRANT, applied for lodgings at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but the landlord had no room for them, and they sought and found quarters in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station.

THE KNIFE.—On Wednesday evening WILLIAM MARTIN, of No. 105 East Broadway, received a serious stab in the face, while in a porter-house at the intersection of Oliver and Water streets, where there was a fight. He was taken to the Fourth Precinct Police Station and his wound was dressed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EASTER ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.—The following wardens and vestrymen have been elected in the churches named:

St. Luke's Church—Wardens—John Bennett and William Swift; Vestrymen—Edward Hill, Wm. S. Woodward, John M. Lawrence, Wm. H. Fleeman, James C. Hull, John Carpenter, Jas. M. Halsey, Edward F. De Selding.

St. John's Church—Wardens—Alfred E. Manuel, and James B. Beers; Vestrymen—C. L. Dennington, John W. Masury, E. H. Van Rieck, Otto Rotten, John J. Davies, Norman S. Bently, J. W. Dunnett, Wm. Nelson.

St. Andrew's Church.—Wardens—Chas. H. Smith, Isaac Vanderbilt. Vestrymen—Wm. H. Brown, John M. Cooker, T. C. Grannis, C. J. Jack, Chas. O Jones, Gilbert Rogers, Wm. S. Roting, Homer Smith.

Church of the Messiah.—Wardens—John S. Mackay, John B. Wilson. Vestrymen—George W. Johnson, Joseph B. Elliott, M. D., Hon. J. C. Perry, John Halsey, Henry H. Todd, Volney Albridge, E. G. Webster, Alex. Agar.

FASTING AND PRAYER IN BROOKLYN.—Yesterday being appointed by Gov. FENTON as a day of fasting and prayer, it was observed as generally, according to all outward appearances, as the day previous, when the funeral ceremonies of the late President LINCOLN took place. The public offices and all places of business were closed. The streets were deserted, and together with the emblems of mourning everywhere displayed, the city looked as if it was indeed in its respect for the departed dead. Services were held in a number of the churches.

FELL FROM A SCHOOL-HOUSE.—A young colored man named Voss NEIL, while engaged in putting emblems of mourning on the school-house in Dean-street, Troy-avenue, fell a distance of 15 feet, and struck his head on a stone step. He was not instantly killed, but from appearance cannot long survive. He resides in the neighborhood, and was taken home by the Forty-ninth Precinct Police.

THE NAVY-YARD.—The navy-yard workmen, who discontinued labor on Saturday last in consequence of the death of President LINCOLN, are to resume work to-day. The carpenters, who have been on a strike for some time, have become satisfied to go to work again, having received assurances from the Secretary of the Navy that their grievances would be properly considered.

PREMATURE DISCHARGE OF A CANNON.—Some boys fired a cannon from the roof of WESTMORE's hardware-store on Wednesday, and in consequence of carelessness, the charge exploded, and the ramrod and an iron cart box were fired a distance of several blocks, grazing the arm of a man named MORRISON. No other person was injured.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—A married woman named WALKER, residing at No. 127 Plymouth-street, took a dose of Paris Green on Wednesday night, and died yesterday from the effects. It appears she was afflicted with aberration of the mind. The deceased leaves several children.

NEW-JERSEY.

PERSONATING A NEW-YORK DETECTIVE—ARREST OF A SWINDLER AND SUPPOSED FORGER.—A young man about 21 years of age, giving the name of J. K. ADAMS, and representing himself to be a New-York detective officer, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The accused called at the residence of Mrs. M. J. KNAPP, No. 243 York-street, on Wednesday afternoon, where he represented that he was a detective officer, and had learned that a gang of burglars had concocted a plan for robbing her house that night. He then called for writing material, and penned the following:

JERSEY CITY, April 19, 1865.

By virtue of authority in me vested, I do hereby authorize MRS. M. J. KNAPP, or persons authorized by her, to snoot (in self-defence) any person who may attempt to enter her house this night. J. K. ADAMS,
Per WM. H. POWELL, Acting Chief of Police.

ADAMS then demanded $1 50 for his trouble, which MRS. KNAPP refused, when he left, and she subsequently reported the matter at the police station. Accused also called at the residence of Mr. HENRY SOUTHARD, Treasurer of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, corner of Grand and Warren streets, and made a statement of similar purport, but left without demanding remuneration, probably in consequence of the presence of Mr. SOUTHARD. ADAMS called at the house of WM. BUMSTED, in Bergen, and made similar representations to the above, for which he demanded $3. BUMSTED suspected his true character, but paid the $3, for which he took a receipt, as well as a permit to shoot the burglars, and then followed ADAMS to Jersey City, and caused his arrest near the ferry. After being taken to the station-house, two checks, supposed to have been forged, were found on his person. One was drawn on the Bank of the Commonwealth, for $125, payable to MAGDALENA C. GRAY, and purporting to have been signed by H. G. GANSEVOORT. The other one was on the First National Bank of Jersey City, in favor of Mr. H. F. GRAY, and purporting to have been signed by GEORGE H. HAYDEN. The prisoner was committed to the City Prison for further examination.

FROM RICHMOND.

A Souvenir of the War.

From the Richmond Whig, April 17.

We examined, on Saturday, the mechanism of one of those curious souvenirs of the war that, like their recipients, "cannot escape history." We allude to a fancy coffee or tea set, we don't know which, which formerly graced the mansion of President JEFFERSON DAVIS, but which was disposed of at auction with silverware, &c., by Messrs. BELL, ELLETT & Co., Pearl-street, a few days before the evacuation, when Mr. DAVIS concluded to "decline housekeeping" and make a tour for his health. The coffee or tea set in question is a perfect miniature or fac simile of a railroad locomotive, with tender attached; the locomotive boiler receives the coffee or tea, makes and discharges it through a spiggot, a steam whistle indicating when tea or coffee is ready. The boiler of the locomotive is of porcelain, and the figure of the fireman, of the same material, appears on the locomotive, vigorously ringing the bell, which, we suppose, means the breakfast, dinner or supper bell. The tender, which is an admixture of brass and other metal, carries the sugar in an elegant sugar-caisson, with goblet for cognac, and stunning small cut glasses. The sides of the tender are embellished with racks for cigars. The most curious contrivance of all is a secret music-box, located somewhere in the tender, which, being set, plays eight popular airs, sufficient in length to entertain a supper, dinner or breakfast table. It got obstreperous on Saturday, and refused to play "Dixie." The whole establishment, engine and tender, rests upon two beautiful enameled waiters.

As we have said before, the article was disposed of at auction, and purchased by an Italian, A. BARRATTI, who, several days ago, disposed of the same to Col. FRIEDMAN, of Philadelphia, a gentleman well known in and out of the army. Col. FRIEDMAN purchased the souvenir with a view of presenting the same to President LINCOLN, and to save the public the trouble of an effort of inspecting the mechanism we have described, we may as well state that the rare article is on its way to Washington and the White House.

It may not be inappropriate to mention that upon the side of the locomotive, in miniature, is emblazoned "President JEFFERSON DAVIS," showing that the testimonial, locomotive and tender, were built expressly for his use or pleasure. Upon the front, just above where the "cow-catcher" ought to be, appears the Confederate national banner and battle flag, entwined with the national ensign of France. Wonder if the whole affair wasn't a present from "Little Nap," as a testimonial of his "sincere regard and friendship," and as an offset to his entertainment of the kitchen waiters, SLIDELL and MASON, who were entertained at the back entry? However, the locomotive and tender are off the track, and all aboard are reported either killed, wounded or prisoners.

THE ORIGINAL ORDINANCE OF SECESSION,

adopted by the Virginia Secession Convention of 1861, was, we believe, destroyed in the State Court-house, corner of Twelfth and Franklin streets, which was burned on the morning of the 3d inst., with the most of its records and documents. The convention, after the adoption of the ordinance, appointed a select committee, to have drawn up a copy of the ordinance of secession for each of the members of the convention, and a young gentleman of this city, noted for his exquisite penmanship, was elected to perform the work. He copied the ordinance upon parchment, and the same was signed by each member of the convention. Lithograph copies were afterward struck for each member, and the lithographic stone afterward destroyed. But few copies of the lithograph are now in existence. They would be invaluable to persons in search of historical relics.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, Vice-Pres't.
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 80 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall-st.,
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. ALL SIZES OF 7-30s CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This bank allows to banks and bankers throughout the country FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

7-30 LOAN.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
has all denominations ready for delivery.
Commission allowed to banks, brokers, insurance companies and all who buy for other parties.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Lafayette	April 26	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Pennsylvania	April 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	April 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	April 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Morning Star	April 22	New-York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	April 22	New-York	Havana.*
Evening Star	April 29	New-York	N. Orleans.

*Via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mail for Europe by the *Moravian*, via Portland, will close to-day at 1:30 P. M.

The mail for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mail for the German States, by the *New-York*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The mail for New-Orleans, by the *Star of the Union*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

The mail for Kingston, Jamaica, by the *Montezuma*, will close at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

The mail for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

For California, &c.

The mail for California, Central America, South America, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework by a willing, capable girl, economical and trustworthy; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a neat, respectful servant, highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls; the one wishes to do the cooking, and the other the chamberwork in the same house. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY, well-recommended young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXCELLENT city reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and fine washer; does up muslins in style; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR ATTENDANT upon a lady or family going to France, by a young woman speaking English, Italian and French; is used to the sea; highest reference. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; is an excellent laundress; best city reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing; has got the best of reference. Call at No. 183 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference from last place. Call at No. 161 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; will go to the country; city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN SEAMSTRESS; is a good operator; will take care of grown children or a baby; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress or plain cook and to assist with the washing; city reference. Can be seen at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family, or as chambermaid and fine washer; does up linens in style; wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH COOK by a middle-aged person, who understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at the French Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH NURSE, by a respectable girl, with references. Apply at the French Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A young woman; to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing; well recommended. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as child's nurse; best references given. Inquire at No. 234 East 53d-st., bell No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress. Call at No. 56 Hammond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; understands his business well; well acquainted with the city; a good and careful driver; has good city references; honest and sober. Apply at McNicol's stables, No. 23 East 12th-st., near University-place, or address A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A middle-aged man; truly understands his business; has had long experience around a gentleman's place; the best of references given if required. Address D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who understands his business; has good reference; has no objection to take care of a small garden. Address F. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, with no family; a thorough practical man in all its branches, green-house, graperies, &c.; good reference given. Address H. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED Protestant man; is an excellent vegetable gardener and coachman; could turn his hand to any work about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address, for two days, ROBERT, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good city reference. Call or address No. 125 4th-av., in the Protestant Employment Office, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH, A situation as vegetable gardener, &c.; understands driving horses and can milk; permanent situation desired; good reference. Address T. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has had long experience; best of city reference. Address, for three days, C. T. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable single man; best of city references can be given. Can be seen at No. 79 Bleecker-st., Mr. Lowden's saddlery-store, or by note address J., at the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; would make himself generally useful; not afraid to work; good references. Address I. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands his business; best references. Call on or address J. M., No. 19 East 18th-st., in the livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who can give the best of city or country reference; no objection to the country. Address C. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a single man; perfectly understands his business; the best of city reference. Address B. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; best reference. Address J. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man (English;) city preferred; has references. Address J. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS YOUNG MAN DESIRES to make an engagement to take charge of a store on commission, or salary. Will go wherever business may require; satisfactory references given. Address C. W. DICKERSON, Rockaway, New-Jersey.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN IN A PUBLISHING HOUSE accustomed to count sheets rapidly and correctly, keep plain accounts, and willing to make himself useful in spare time; must furnish undoubted testimonials to his reliability, honesty, and sobriety; to such a person a permanent situation will be guaranteed. Address, stating weekly salary required, W. B., *Post-office*, Box No. 4,121, New-York.

WANTED—A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business perfectly, and is willing to assist in washing and go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, one door below 5th-av., from 8 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to take care of an invalid and to assist in sewing; reference required. Apply at No. 94 Warren-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine and can dress hair; must be a Protestant and bring city references. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress, with good city references. Apply at No. 56 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER, A single man, who can take charge of and work a farm of fifteen acres, near the city. Apply at No. 4 Murray-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS nurse and seamstress; also, a waitress and chambermaid; must understand their business. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, A nurse (French Protestant preferred) to take care of two children; she must be able to sew neatly. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 till 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE IN a drygoods commission house. Apply in person or by letter to RICHARDS & COLLINS, Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st.

DRY GOODS.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

THE BON TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.

The pleasure and comfort to any lady wearing the skirt will be experienced particularly in railroad cars, concert halls, church pews, or any crowded assemblies. This skirt when worn can be compressed into as small a space as any ordinary house dress, without inconvenience.
For sale in all sizes by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.
IMPORTATIONS OF
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Solicit attention to their NEW SPRING STYLES of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING
Also, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, of any required width, with a select stock of all OTHER GOODS pertaining to the trade.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
We have now in stock
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
New and Fashionable Spring Goods in
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
that it has ever been our pleasure to offer to the ladies of New-York. We would call special attention to our
FRENCH SUMMER BALMORALS,
as well as to our French Contelle
HAND-MADE CORSETS.
Our Own Importation.
Hair-cloth, muslins, skeleton and all kinds of Skirts, Corsets and Skirts made to order.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 769 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes. Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments; varieties of Handkerchiefs.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs. Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braidings, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

THE NEWEST AND BEST.
THE BON TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.
A lady who has worn one of our flexible spring skirts would not willingly dispense with the use of them.
We claim that for superiority of materials it is not excelled, and for beauty of shape and durability it has no equal. For sale in all sizes by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR WASTING OF THE BODY.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Skirts, Hair Nets, Fancy Goods, Buttons, Bindings, Small Wares, Combs and Brushes. N. B.—Kid Gloves, $1; undressed, 90c. Ladies' Hose, 30c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember, ELGER'S, Nos. 369 and 469 Broadway, east side, near 13th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post-office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our own paper is still largely occupied with details of the late terrible event, and the manifestation of the people thereupon. An attentive reading of a great number of newspapers coming from all sections of the loyal States, gives us but one view of the feeling of the people, and that is of intense horror and indignation. Here and there we find an unwilling mourner, one whose mole-eyed prejudices cannot see above the indescency of rehearsing offensive partizan sentiments; but the great heart of the nation is roused to such reprobation of the spirit of treason, which prompted the murder, that the exceptions we have noted become utterly insignificant. To the disgrace of our nature we also find here and there actual rejoicings over the event; but the stern punishment in almost every instance visited upon the offenders in a healthy sign that all is well. The remains of our noble martyr will soon be on the way to his old home in Illinois, and the whole people will come forward as one man to bid a tearful farewell to all that remains of the great heart that loved them so well and served them so faithfully.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that on Saturday morning last, a woman named FRISBIE, residing in that city, after hearing of the assassination, expressed joy that the President was killed! This so incensed the people that a crowd immediately congregated about her residence, and the sheriff being sent for, her arrest was demanded and accomplished, together with a young man named DENTON, who was immediately throttled and handed over to the authorities. Two other men, who expressed similar sentiments, were summarily dealt with.

A large number of paroled rebel officers arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday from Fortress Monroe. They represent nearly every State in the South, and several are accompanied by their servants. One of them walked into Mr. JAMES GILMOUR'S hotel, and inquired if he was "the father of Major HARRY GILMOR." Mr. GILMOUR replied that he was not, and he thanked God he had not a relative in the rebel army, whereupon the officer and his servant retired in disgust.

It is reported in the Savannah *Herald* that Columbus, Ga., was captured on Thursday week, by THOMAS' cavalry, after a severe fight. Four or five hundred of FORREST'S men were captured by Gen. THOMAS. Eufala, Ala., was also captured, and Montgomery was also reported to have been taken.

It is creditable to the rebels to record the fact that 22,000 of them prisoners now in our hands at Point Lookout, upon hearing of the assassination of President LINCOLN, adopted resolutions expressing their abhorrence of the act and their sympathy with the afflicted family.

Two women, on the train from Skowhegan, Me., a day or two since, expressed themselves in an offensive manner, exulting over the murder of the President. On their arrival in Augusta, they were quietly delivered over to Col. LITTLER, at the request of the conductor, and lodged in jail.

The government offers $100,000 reward for the capture of the President's and the other assassins; $50,000 for the man who killed Mr. LINCOLN, and $25,000 each for those who attempted to murder Mr. SEWARD and son.

Secretary SEWARD was restless and uncomfortable on Wednesday night, but yesterday he manifested signs of decided improvement. His son FREDERICK is thought to be improving, but very slowly.

Miss LAURA KEENE, and Messrs. HAWK and DYOTT, of her company, who were arrested at Harrisburgh on Monday, were discharged by an order from Washington on Tuesday, as soon as the Secretary of War heard of their detention.

The War Department has directed that officers engaged in tracing out the assassins of the President shall keep their doings secret for the present.

A private letter states that Maj. DICK TURNER, the inhuman jailer of Libby Prison, has been discovered among the rebel prisoners in Richmond.

Two small steamers were captured and burned by guerrillas a few days ago in Hatchie River.

GENERAL NEWS.

Regarding the omission of Ex-President FILLMORE to drape his house the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Buffalo, says; "We have ample reason to know that this omission was not for want of sincere respect for the deceased or of a heartfelt sorrow at his death. But private dwellings were not generally draped and no notice was given that they would be, and Mrs. FILLMORE being out of health, Mr. FILLMORE, as we are informed, did not leave his house after going to the Post-office in the morning, and therefore was not aware that any private dwellings were draped, and naturally thought that an ostentatious show of grief might be misunderstood. Expecting a meeting would be called, he had designed to attend it, and give expression to the just indignation which he felt for the awful crime which had been committed, and to the grief which he felt at the loss of a man whose life he deemed so valuable at this moment to our country. By some accident no notice of the meeting was given in the afternoon papers which he received. We understand that no drapery is to be had in the city this morning."

Should any accident happen, that President JOHNSON should be unable to fulfill the duties of his high office, his successor, until a new election could be held, would be LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, the President pro tem. of the Senate. He was born in Franklin, Conn., Nov. 22, 1806; and is a descendant of MILES STANDISH. He graduated at Brown University; is a lawyer by profession, was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1839, 1840, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1854; Speaker of the House in 1847, 1848 and 1854; Mayor of the city of Norwich for two years. He was chosen United States Senator from March 4, 1855, for six years, and in 1860 was reëlected for six years. The House of the new Congress is not yet organized and hence there is no Speaker to succeed Mr. FOSTER in the improbable contingency that such a case should happen.

President JOHNSON was called upon yesterday by several delegations of official and private citizens, among them the Secretary and officers of the Navy, Gov. PARKER and citizens of New-Jersey, Gov. ANDREW and citizens of Massachusetts, Gen. GILMAN and citizens of New-Hampshire, a delegation of the New-York Union Club, and the diplomatic corps in a body.

In a recent number of *Charivari*, John Bull is represented in an attitude of abject terror, leaning against a post inscribed "Canada," and starting in affright at a burly Yankee malefactor who is throttling a man on the ground. "When he is done with him, he'll come and rob me!" is the despairing cry of the helpless, fat and timid victim.

District Provost-Marshal MAYLOCK, at St. Louis, Mo., announces that, as the convention has placed the negroes on the same footing with the whites in the courts, he will not hereafter interfere in their behalf, but leave them to seek redress in the civil courts.

Mrs. MARY CONNER, of Franklin township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred and four years and twenty-five days, leaving three hundred and nineteen descendants, children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the new British Minister, presented his credentials to President JOHNSON yesterday. The interview was merely formal, and was marked by kind expressions of respect on both sides.

Mrs. LORIN ANDREWS has been appointed Postmistress at Gambier, Ohio. She is the widow of Col. LORIN ANDREWS, late President of Kenyon College, who lost his life in the service of his country.

THEODORE GAUL, a watchmaker at Yonkers, N. Y., committed suicide on Thursday of last week by putting the muzzle of a double-barreled gun in his mouth and blowing his head to pieces. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Rev. F. A. CONWELL, Captain of the late First Minnesota Regiment, is visiting the land districts in that State, and securing homesteads for soldiers and seamen. His entries so far include about 250,000 acres.

The small amount of work necessary to complete fully the Capitol dome at Washington is being vigorously executed, and in a little while that portion of the edifice will present the appearance of the original design.

A contract to furnish the government with 85,000 bushels of corn, to be delivered at Forts Kearny and Laramie, and other points on the Salt Lake route, was awarded to Messrs. WILLIS & CLAGGETT, of St. Joseph, Mo., one day last week

The "old maid," one of the immense red wood trees in the famous grove in Calaveras County, California, fell down not long ago. It was 325 feet in length, and 35 in diameter at the foot.

Boring for oil is the rage in Dutches County, New-York. At Glenham, a boring machine is just put up, and in other places the speculators are prospecting with any quantity of hope.

BENNETT BENSON, of St. Paul, Minnesota, enlisted as a soldier two years ago, has been in twelve battles and wounded twice, yet is only 15 years old.

PETER H. VAN VLECK, for many years editor and proprietor of the Kinderhook (N. Y.) *Rough Notes*, died last week of consumption, from which disease he has long been a sufferer.

Four men were killed yesterday at the Charlestown Navy-yard, by the explosion of a shell, the fuse of which one of the men was trying to drill out.

The oil companies in Middletown, Orange County, have rented a room where they have established an exchange, and do things up in city style.

WILLARD S. EDDY, for six years editor of the Maquoketa *Excelsior*, has retired, leaving Col. J. J. WOODS and Lieut. W. F. MCCURRAN as his successors.

Father AGAPIRES, the Russian priest who officiated at a Greek church service in New-York a few weeks ago, is now in New-Orleans.

The Ohio *Statesman* claims that the Democracy in that state have everywhere made immense gains at the late town and municipal elections.

The Postmaster at Huntington, Ind., was lately removed. Charges had been made against him that he robbed the mails.

Hon. S. S. Cox has just returned to his home at Columbus, Ohio. He was welcomed by a great number of personal friends.

More than $3,000,000 of Seven-Thirties were taken up yesterday. There were 2,144 subscribers for small sums.

ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., the adopted son of President JACKSON, died at Nashville recently.

The Wilberforce University, in Green County Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday was very generally observed in this city and Brooklyn as a day of mourning for our national bereavement, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation. The stores, with a few exceptions, were closed, and services were held in the churches of all denominations, with sermons appropriate to the occasion.

Messrs. WEST, BRADLEY & CARY'S wireworks, in West Twenty-ninth-street, were damaged by fire to the amount of $5,000. The annealing department was destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance.

Five rebel officers, who were recently paroled by Gen. GRANT, lodged in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police-station on Wednesday night, having been unable to secure lodgings at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

HENRY KEALY, of No. 122 East Fourth-street, a laborer, murdered his wife yesterday, cutting her left leg with a common pocket knife, and inflicting a gash three inches in depth and twelve in length.

Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, of No. 187 East Forty-first-street, a respectable butcher, cut his throat with a razor while suffering under temporary insanity. He was 27 years of age.

WILLIAM H. EMMERSON, of Brooklyn, assistant foreman in Mr. JOHN F. TROW'S printing office, fell through a hatchway yesterday and was killed.

License of Speech and Assassination.

The Anti-Administration journals throughout the country have, without an exception, so far as we know, expressed an unqualified horror of the assassination. They have stamped the crime in all its fit blackness, unpaled in the least with party spirit. This is excellent.

And now we would in all kindness ask, if this detestation should not leave a practical lesson. It seems to us that if it be genuine—as we do not doubt it is—it must establish a resolution to avoid all such excess of evil-speaking against President JOHNSON as was employed against him who now sleeps in death. Have our Democratic cotemporaries thought of it? How many of them can honestly say that they have had no agency in supplying the motive which impelled this damnable deed? What that motive was is certain. It was the belief that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a tyrant. BOOTH'S utterance, *Sic semper tyrannis*, on the instant after committing the deed, and his previous letter to his brother-in-law, published by us yesterday, place this beyond all doubt. The man's brain was fired with the idea that President LINCOLN was the oppressor of the country, and this kindled the heart's resolve to make way with him. Whence came that idea? Did he evolve it from his own broodings, or was it given him? We cannot tell; but this we know, that it was an idea which very many of the Democratic presses of the North have sought to make current. They have, countless times, during the last four years, applied to President LINCOLN the very words *tyrant* and *oppressor*.

Nothing was further from their design than an instigation to personal violence. Yet they have no business to wonder that personal violence has followed. In every age and country there have always been those who have believed tyrannicide to be right. Some pretty rigid moralists, and some very good poets can be quoted in its favor. It was morally certain that there were Americans who accepted the doctrine. Indeed, we ourselves are free to confess that if all that has been said against Mr. LINCOLN by the so-called Democratic journals of the North were literally, strictly, true, we should have considered no fate too severe for him. Better, in our judgment, that he should have died a thousand such deaths than that he should destroy our republican liberties, as he was charged with doing. No man's life, whoever he may be, is to be weighed against the life of the Republic. We say, then, that to declare Mr. LINCOLN a tyrant and a liberty-destroyer, to declare this unqualifiedly, systematically, persistently, as was done by a large portion of the Democratic press, was to expose him to just such a death as he experienced.

These journalists took very little account of the actual meaning of the language they employed. They must have known that no President of the United States, whatever his party connections, could deliberately seek to destroy his country. They must have known that of all men ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the very last who could cherish such a design. They did not believe it themselves, nor did they expect that others would take it to be the actual precise truth. They flattered themselves that such strong language would only stimulate a little more vigorous opposition to Mr. LINCOLN'S measures, and promote his final defeat. They presumed that their writing would be interpreted not strictly, but loosely. So it was, by the great mass of their readers. But amid the infinite diversity of mind and character here in America, it was almost certain that there would be men who would not know or care to make any allowances, and who would accept it as a veritable fact that President LINCOLN was just what he was represented to be. Is it strange that among these there should be found one who should carry that extreme condition into extreme action? Are there not "Democrats" now scattered all through the community, who positively approve of the assassination, notwithstanding the unstinted denunciation of it by every "Democratic" organ?

We do not write this with any desire to excite odium for the past. Let it all rest. What has been written, has been written. But we do most earnestly hope that this assassination will restrain license of speech against President JOHNSON and all future Presidents. Honest criticism is not only right but salutary. No sensible man objects to it. An enlightened public opinion ought always to bear upon every Administration, and such opinion cannot be formed without a free discussion of all sides of public questions. But this necessity does not call for any great violence of epithet or appellation. It cannot justify anything that is calculated to inflame personal passions against the President. The fact that he is where he is by the sovereign voice of the people, entitles him to be treated with respect, and to be shielded from all peril. If violence upon the President's person is a crime, so is, in some measure, the use of language that may impel to it either the weak-headed or the bad-hearted. It is for the spirit it excites among these that a public journal is first of all responsible. The sensible and the good are not likely to be moved to wrong by any influence it can exert. They were not the class who figured in those riots a year ago last Summer. Our Democratic cotemporaries might have denounced the "tyranny" of the draft till the end of the war, without stirring them a hair's breadth toward a breach of the law. Public journals are bound to consider, especially, the effect of their language upon the weakest and worst class of their readers. If that effect is criminal, there is no standard of morality under heaven that will exempt them from a share of the guilt. A little calm reflection upon this in the lurid light of the hellish crime just perpetrated, we are sure, will greatly reform the style of party animadversion upon our constitutional rulers.

Idle Apprehensions About a Guerrilla Warfare.

If the report of MOSBY'S surrender should prove true, and we have little doubt it is, if not true, simply premature, it will furnish a fresh illustration of the folly into which many English observers have fallen, of expecting the war to be protracted by means of guerrillas, after the regular armies have ceased to exist. That it would be so protracted, and protracted indefinitely, no matter what fate might overtake LEE and JOHNSTON, has always been confidently predicted even by those of our critics abroad, who took the least favorable view of the prospects of the Confederacy, although there was really no better basis for the supposition than the vaporings of the Richmond newspapers.

It is a historical fact that guerrilla war, on an extensive scale, or on any scale above mere brigandage, has never been waged except as auxiliary to the operations of regular armies. Guerrillas cannot, of themselves, make any impression on a large organized force. They cannot even interrupt its communications, if they are the only enemy it has to contend with. They cannot force it to change the position of a single division, and, as a general rule, they simply furnish enterprising officers and small parties of light troops with amusement in hunting them down, as we see in Mexico, at this moment. So that they might rob, and murder, and gallop about for fifty years, without causing an invader any serious annoyance, while all the time inflicting the most terrible injury on the unfortunate inhabitants,—first by living on them; next by keeping the enemy there living on them, and last of all by preventing the restoration of trade and industry. Guerrillas above the rank of mere robbers, and actuated by any real love of country, find this out very soon, and success being plainly impossible through their efforts, give it up and go home.

JOMINI, in describing NAPOLEON'S strategy, says of him:

"Rejecting the old routine, in which nothing was thought of but the capture of one or two places, or the occupation of a frontier province, he was convinced that the true way to achieve great things was to address himself, before all things, to the destruction of the enemy's army, feeling assured that states and provinces would fall of themselves as soon as there was no longer an organized force to cover them."

And JOMINI adds:

"The war in Spain, and all wars of independence, may appear exceptions to this rule; but it is, nevertheless, true, that without the assistance of an organized army, either native or foreign, every popular struggle must be abandoned sooner or later."

We have not the slightest doubt that half a year hence there will not be a real guerrilla in the South. An unusual number of robbers and horse thieves there will be, no doubt, but these are amongst the sequelæ of all wars in every country. The suspension of the laws tempts numbers of persons into turning brigands; they are joined by deserters and refugees; and a life of plunder is generally found by men of this class so sweet that they rarely give it up till caught or exterminated. It would be foolish to expect that after such a war as we have had, and in a thinly-peopled country, gentry of this sort would not abound long after peace has been made; but the task of dealing with them will be an affair of police, and may be safely left to the inhabitants of the localities which they infest.

The Death of Richard Cobden.

The death of Mr. COBDEN, in spite of the great triumphs with which his life was crowded, and which will make his name and memory forever famous in English annals, and in spite, too, of the fact that he had reached the age when all men may fairly expect at any moment to rest from their labors, may still be called premature. For had he lived ten years longer, he would undoubtedly have witnessed the vindication here, and the success in England, of those great political principles, to the prosecution of which, ever since the overthrow of the protective policy in his own country, his life has been devoted.

He made his debut in public life as the opponent of the Corn Laws, which imposed a heavy duty on foreign-grown corn, for the purpose of "protecting the industry" of the native farmers; and although there is very little question that his aim at the outset was simply to demonstrate the injustice as well as cruelty of making the food of the poor artificially dear, for the benefit of a particular class, he was led gradually into assailing the whole system of government interference with prices, and became at last the great apostle of free trade, not in corn only, but in every gift of nature, and every product of human industry. To enumerate all the difficulties which he encountered and overcame, would be to write a history of the Anti-Corn Law legislation. That agitation was in many respects the most remarkable and portentous fact of modern times, as it furnished the first example on record of the achievement of a political victory involving little else than a social revolution, by sheer force of argument, and without the smallest intermixture of threats, or the smallest indication of an appeal to physical force. The Reform Bill, the Catholic Emancipation, and almost any other great and radical change in the political and social structure, either of England or of any continental country, has owed its success ultimately, to the dread of force; it will remain the glory of the League and of its great leader, that they triumphed by incessant appeals to the reason and sense of justice of their enemies.

Mr. COBDEN lived to see the economical policy which he advocated attended with the most triumphant and extraordinary success. Except during the two years of the Crimean war, the reduction of taxation in England has ever since 1848 gone on *pari passu*, with an absolute increase in the revenue, furnishing a most brilliant and striking illustration of the value of the results which may be achieved even in political science by an almost purely deductive process; for Mr. COBDEN could find when he began his agitation no materials, or almost none, with which to construct an inductive argument, so completely wedded have all European countries been to the protective system down to that period. There was nothing in their economical history to afford the smallest light on an inquiry into the probable results of free trade; for those countries, such as Holland and Venice, which had ever approached it in their practice, were countries which themselves produced nothing worth protecting. He went into the field, therefore, simply armed with ADAM SMITH and RICARDO, and, with one of the clearest and most logical brains in England, commenced with facts and figures. And, though his early education was defective, he displayed from his very first appearance on the platform a power of clear statement, of logical arrangement, and of close, cogent, sledge-hammer argument, which placed him at once in the front rank of orators, and won for him a few years later, in the House of Commons, probably the most impatient and least indulgent audience in the world, an attention more profound and unbroken than was accorded to any other man not in an official position. He never rose in his place, for the last twenty years, without being received by a silence in which the fall of a pin might have been heard.

He witnessed, as we have said, before his death, the fulfillment of nearly every one of his economical predictions, a prodigious expansion of the national trade, a steady rise in the revenue, accompanied by a constant decrease of taxation; and he had the satisfaction also of making a convert of the Emperor of the French, and of negotiating a treaty with France, which has in both countries in three short years more than filled the void left in their trade by the outbreak of our war, and by the change in our tariff.

It was not simply as a free-trader, however, that he has been known in the latter years of his life. He was also in principle a Republican, an ardent and firm believer in popular government. He was troubled beyond measure, as all humane and thinking men are, by the condition of the laboring classes in England, and he looked for their redemption and elevation, and for their admission to a share in the national legislation. He felt, as all Englishmen of his way of thinking feel, that upon the result of our experiments here, would depend the early success or indefinite postponement of those measures of electoral reform for which English liberals have so long been striving. And he consequently watched our struggle with an interest inspired by the consciousness that the political future of England, as well as that of the United States, was being debated on the battle-fields of the South—an interest, too, which he never tired of expressing; and though a fearless brilliant orator than Mr. BRIGHT, he brought to the defense of the American cause an influence and weight which no other man of his party could boast. It is a source of deep regret, that he should have died while the battle was actually raging that was to seal the fate of the Confederacy, and render our success certain. No one would have heard of the result with more heartfelt satisfaction.

Rebel Schemes for a Foreign War.

The condition of most of the military officers of the Confederacy will, after the conclusion of peace, be tolerably uncomfortable, owing, in the majority of cases, to the entire absence of any means of support. Those of them who owned plantations have either lost their negroes, or lost all the capital necessary to work them. Those who did not own plantations, either find the occupations in which they were engaged gone, or the friends on whom they were dependent utterly impoverished. Many of them, and these the ablest, held commissions in the United States Army, the restoration of which, as a matter of course, is hopeless.

The pursuits of civil life, too, will be, to men imbued with Southern prejudices about trade, and unsettled by four years' campaigning, for the present, at least, very distasteful; and we do not doubt they are all at this moment busily engaged in devising some means of getting a livelihood out of the nation, for whose overthrow they have so long and so earnestly struggled.

The only way in which so desirable a consummation is at all likely to be brought about, is by engaging the country in a foreign war, in which the services of the late rebel army and its leaders would be needed. Some such scheme was hinted at in the negotiations at Hampton Roads two months ago, and we learn from Virginia that it forms a favorite topic of conversation with Secessionists, both in and out of the army; and we have very little doubt that if the old set of intriguers make their way again into Congress, or regain, by whatever means, any of their old influence with our government, they will employ all their old arts in the attempt to commit us to a course of policy, which will reconcile us to reinstating the Lees, and Longstreets, and Braggs, and Johnstons in our service. The patriotic zeal and national pride of the North will be stimulated, its differences with foreign Powers magnified and aggravated for this end, just as in old times, and in our devotion to the flag, and worship of our manifest destiny, was used to secure the protection or support of our army for schemes whose sole object was the extension of the area of slavery. After one year of foreign war, of course the memory of rebel iniquities would have grown fainter, and the drift of events and their own abilities would be such, that by the time the contest was over, we should see the very men who have struck the deadliest blow at the national life, again clothed in our uniform and living on our money.

Now, the questions at this moment pending between us and foreign Powers are grave questions. We have serious differences to settle both with France and England, arising out of the struggle from which we are just emerging. We have not the slightest doubt that they will be settled peaceably, if possible, but in any event wisely and honorably. But it is indispensable that they be discussed, and we have no doubt they will be discussed, on their own merits. The men who have been instrumental in deluging the continent with blood, and who have for the last four years been using every faculty with which God has gifted them to bring us to confusion and disgrace, must not be allowed to exercise any influence on the decision of them. Our policy must be such as our own interests and our own honor demand. A reconciliation a compromise based on a war, of which the justice and necessity were not fully apparent, would be as false, and dangerous, and as sure one day or other to bring retribution on its authors, as a compromise based on slavery. And if an enemy wished to put the finishing touch to really bring us to shame, he could scarcely hit upon a better plan of accomplishing his ends, than inducing us to put our young men in the ranks, to be led by the traitors and conspirators who have slaughtered or starved so many thousands of their brothers.

The Theatres, &c.

We have received many communications on the subject of the resolutions recently passed by the actors, and which we published yesterday. The impression is general that the least the actors can do is to append their names to the document as a proof not merely of their loyalty, but of their detestation for that member of the profession who has wrought so much mischief to the country. Who will be the first to commence?

The theatres, by a joint resolution of the managers, will remain closed until Wednesday next. We were shocked and surprised to find that notwithstanding this arrangement, and in spite of the order of Superintendent KENNEDY, Mr. BARNUM ventured yesterday to open the Museum. Whilst the city was humbled in prayer on one side of the street, Mr. BARNUM'S players were mouthing it on the other. The various managers view the proceeding with disgust, and the public will look upon Mr. BARNUM'S greedy haste with the contempt it merits.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 18.

The trading boats *Sylph*, *St. Paul*, and another, name unknown, were captured and burned by LUX-TON'S guerrillas at Hatchie River.

The steamer *Eleanor Carroll*, in the vicinity of Island No. 35, encountered a storm, was badly damaged, lost overboard a quantity of freight, and nine soldiers were drowned. She left for New-Orleans to-day.

Disaster to the Steamer Lady Jane.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Wednesday, April 19.

About 7 o'clock to-night the steamer *Lady Jane*, for St. Louis, struck the centre pier of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at this place, breaking the steamer into pieces. Seven passengers were on board at the time, all of whom were saved except JAMES SHULTZ.

Wilberforce University Destroyed by Fire.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 20.

The Wilberforce University, Green County, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $50,000.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

Significant Indications of his Policy Toward the Rebel Leaders—Treason the Greatest of all Crimes—Stern Inflexible Justice to be Meted out to Traitors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

The Committee of the Union League of New York, who are here, were this morning presented to President JOHNSON and delivered the following address:

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1865.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: Delegates from the Union League Club of New-York, not a party organization, but united by a common principle of loyalty, we have come to pay our last tribute of love and honor to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We have come also to assure you, as you enter upon your unprecedented task, that amid every difficulty and danger, you may rely upon the same unwavering support that the loyal citizens whom we represent so cordially gave to your lamented predecessor. Unexpectedly placed by Providence in a position for which the recent past affords no precedent; since President LINCOLN knew not the lesson taught to us by his death and by the attempted murder of Mr. SEWARD, you are called to perfect a national policy that shall restore peace and order to the country torn by a spirit of rebellion which, however vanquished in arms, still aims to harrass and destroy the republic, on the one hand by the secret conspiracies of organized assassins, on the other hand by cunning attempts, under profession of loyalty, to seize again the reins of power. We are assured, Sir, not simply by your words, but by what you have practically accomplished, that you will prove yourself equal to the situation. That you will not shrink from the duties of the Executive of this nation, however painful. They ask no pledge or promise other than those afforded by your past career, especially as military Governor of Tennessee, which you brought back to us free and loyal. The American people have entire confidence that what has been already accomplished by the sacrifice, from which they had not shrunk, of their sons and brothers, is not to be lost in any degree by a hesitation on the part of the government to execute sternly the great task of justice by the exhibition of mercy to criminals, which may be cruelty to thousands, by any concession to what you have denounced as the greatest of crimes—Treason against the nation. The loyal people of New-York recognize the fact, that upon all who have encouraged this rebellion or extenuated its guilt; upon all who have connived at the villainies of the Golden Circle, or besought in the interest of the rebels foreign intervention; upon all who have betrayed the true hearted supporters of the government, rests the responsibility of having prolonged the war with its fearful waste of blood and treasure, and of having encouraged the fiendish spirit which revenges itself for defeat in the field, by raids on the border, piracies by sea, riots and arson in our cities, and now by assassinations at the national capital. We feel assured, for that knowing as you do by personal observation in your own home the infernal spirit of this rebellion, you will never reinvest its chief agents with political control in the States which they have ruined; that you will never permit our loyal countrymen of the South, nor the new class of citizens created by this war, whose fidelity and courage have assisted so prominently to crush the rebellion, to be punished by subjection to the very traitors from whose unexampled treason they have saved the country. The resolution of the club appointing this committee, declared unanimously their belief that the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN would intensify the solemn conviction of the American people that the rebellion, and slavery, its cause, must be terminated by the strong arm of the land, without delay, hesitation or compromise, instantly, absolutely and forever. In behalf, Sir, of our association and of ourselves, we reverently invoke upon your Administration the favor of Heaven; and we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, faithfully and respectfully your fellow-countrymen,

John Jay, Jonathan Sturges,
Charles Butler, James W. Beekman,
Theodore Roosevelt, Frank E. Howe,
John A. Weeks, Geo. Cabot Ward,
Otis D. Givan, Parker Handy,
C. E. Detmold, LeGrand B. Cannon,
Samuel Wetmore.

The President replied as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to you, and through you to the organization which you represent, I can only say, as I have said to others, that your encouragement is especially appropriate at this time. I have been thrown into the position I now occupy by circumstances that you are all familiar with. There has been a great deal done—there is a great deal to do of a complex and difficult character. The circumstances which have occurred are saddening to us all, and no one appreciates them more than I do. But just the other day our President was in the midst of life and the confidence of his countrymen. Now he has been removed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. Under these circumstances I am called to occupy a post of peculiar peril. When we look at the past, and then turn and try to understand the future, we see how much I need the encouragement which you tender in behalf of those you represent, and if I know myself, I am profoundly grateful for it, and return you my heartfelt thanks.

You have referred to my past history, and my connection with this rebellion. In reference to that, I can only say that the policy which I have indicated heretofore will be my guide in the future. *The idea that justice shall be observed is one which has strongly impressed me*, and I must be permitted to remark, that the time has come when the nature of crime should be understood in this country, and that, too, by the great mass of the people. We have definitions of crime in the law-books, and penalties are affixed to them. We know that perjury is a crime, that arson is a crime. We know, too, that murder is a crime. All these are crimes, and have penalties affixed. When we look at the present murder, the present assassination, and trace it back to its source, no one can be mistaken as to the spirit from which it emanated. There is no one but would say in reference to the individual who has perpetrated this infamous, this diabolical, this barbarous act, that he must suffer the penalty annexed to the offence; then if you would say this, that the assassin of a single individual, the murderer of a single man, must suffer the penalty of death, *what should be inflicted upon him who tries to assassinate a nation and take away its life?* We must consider the nature of the crime, and the demands of justice, and not the misery, woe or ruin of the individual who is guilty. We must look at it in the exercise and *carrying out of stern, inflexible justice.* The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the highest of crimes; in other words, *that all crimes are submerged in treason, and he who has committed treason has committed all crimes.*

Please accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the encouragement you have given me and the aid you offer. Though the task may be difficult, I appreciate it, with an honest and a sincere reliance on the Power whose guidance in this struggle is so manifest to us all. No one can doubt that an overruling Providence has controlled the destinies of this country. We may talk of the ability of men, but the progress of this rebellion has shown that they are only instruments in the hands of God. If I know the honest impulses of my heart, when the time comes to act upon measures that come before me, though I may not have the same ability and talent as some, if a hearty obedience to conscientious conviction is worth anything in the administration of the government, you shall have it. I thank you again, gentlemen, for what you have said, and trust you will bear my thanks to the organization you represent.

Death of the Adopted Son of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 20

The Nashville papers announce the death of ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., the adopted son of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS.

Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce Introduced to President Johnson—The Interview—Cordial Expression of Friendly Sentiments on both Sides.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

Sir FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE was to-day introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to this government. Sir FREDERICK made the following remarks upon the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is with deep and sincere concern that I have to accompany my first official act with expressions of condolence. On Saturday last the ceremony that takes place to-day was to have been performed, but the gracious intentions of the late lamented President were frustrated by events which have plunged this country into consternation and affliction, and which will call forth in Great Britain feelings of horror as well as profound sympathy for the victims. It becomes, therefore, my painful duty to present the letter from my sovereign, of which I am bearer, to you as President of the United States, and it is with pleasure that I convey the assurances of regard and good will which Her Majesty entertains toward you, Sir, as President of the United States. I am further directed to express Her Majesty's friendly disposition toward the great nation of which you are the Chief Magistrate, her hearty good wishes for its peace, prosperity and welfare. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to cultivate those relations of amity and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between the two kindred nations of the United States and Great Britain, and it is in this spirit that I am directed to perform the duties of the important and honorable post confided to me. Permit me, Sir, to say that it shall be the object of my earnest endeavors to carry out my instructions truthfully in that respect and express the hope, Sir, that you will favorably consider my attempts to meet your approbation, and to give effect to the friendly intentions of the Queen and Her Majesty's Government, I have the honor, Sir, to place in your hands the letter of credence confided to me by Her Majesty.

To which the President replied as follows:

SIR FREDERICK A. W. BRUCE—*Sir:* The cordial and friendly sentiments which you have expressed on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, give me great pleasure. Great Britain and the United States, by the extended and varied forms of commerce between them, the contiguity of positions of their possessions, and the similarity of their language and laws, are drawn into contrast and intimate intercourse at the same time. They are from the same causes exposed to frequent occasions of misunderstanding, only to be averted by mutual forbearance. So eagerly are the people of the two countries engaged throughout almost the whole world in the pursuit of similar commercial enterprises, accompanied by natural rivalries and jealousies, that at first sight it would almost seem that the two governments must be enemies, or at best, cold and calculating friends. So devoted are the two nations throughout all their domain, and even in their most remote territorial and colonial possessions, to the principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty, that, on the other hand, the superficial observer might erroneously count upon a continued concert of action and sympathy, amounting to an alliance between them. Each is charged with the development of the progress and liberty of a considerable portion of the human race. Each, in its sphere, is subject to difficulties and trials, not participated in by the other. The interests of civilization and of humanity require that the two should be friends. I have always known, and accepted it as a fact, honorable to both countries, that the Queen of England is a sincere and honest well-wisher to the United States. I have been equally frank and explicit in the opinion that the friendship of the United States toward Great Britain, is enjoined by all the considerations of interest and of sentiment affecting the character of both. You will therefore be accepted as a minister friendly and well-disposed to the maintenance of peace and the honor of both countries. You will find myself and all my associates acting in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments; and so I am sure that it will not occur in your case that either yourself or this government will ever have cause to regret that such an important relationship existed at such a crisis.

Presentation of the Diplomatic Corps—Address of Baron Von Gerolt—The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

Shortly after the reception of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the various members of the Diplomatic Corps were presented to the President by the Acting Secretary of State. As Dean of the body, Baron VON GEROLT, the Minister from Prussia, addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The representatives of foreign nations have assembled here to express to Your Excellency their feelings at the deplorable events of which they have been witness—to say how sincerely they share the national mourning for the cruel fate of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and how deeply they sympathize with the government and people of the United States in their great affliction. With equal sincerity we tender to you, Mr. President, our best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the United States, and for your personal health and happiness. May we be allowed, also, Mr. President, to give utterance, on this occasion, to our sincerest hopes for an early reëstablishment of peace in this great country, and for the maintenance of the friendly relations between the government of the United States and the governments which we represent.

To which the President replied:

GENTLEMEN OF THE DIPLOMATIC BODY: I heartily thank you on behalf of the Government and people of the United States, for the sympathy which you have so feelingly expressed upon the mournful events to which you refer. The good wishes also which you so kindly offer for the welfare and prosperity of the United States and for my personal health and happiness, are gratefully received. Your hopes for the early restoration of peace in this country are cordially reciprocated by me. You may be assured that I shall leave nothing undone toward preserving those relations of friendship which now fortunately exist between the United States and all foreign Powers."

Reception of Delegations from various States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

A large number of navy officers called in a body to-day, to pay their respects to President JOHNSON. The Maine delegation, now in this city, headed by the Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, late Vice-President of the United States, waited upon the President to-day for the purpose of tendering to him the same hearty support which they so freely gave to his illustrious predecessor.

A delegation of citizens of Massachusetts, headed by Gov. ANDREWS, of that State, and Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston, by appointment also called upon President JOHNSON this morning.

Delegations from various other States will pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate during the day.

This morning at 11 o'clock, a delegation of one hundred citizens of New-Jersey, composed largely of gentlemen from Jersey City, and in the State, called upon President JOHNSON at the Treasury Department.

Gov. PARKER introduced the New-Jersey delegation, addressing the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I present to you a delegation composed of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the State of New-Jersey.

They came to this city for the purpose of manifesting their sorrow for the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and expressing their respect for the memory of the late Chief Magistrate, by participating in the solemn ceremonies of his funeral.

We have thought it proper before leaving for our homes to call upon you, upon whom now devolves the important duties of that high position, for the purpose of assuring you that in the future as in the past, New-Jersey will make every sacrifice of treasure and of blood to maintain the Government in its conflict with treason.

We are a law-loving and law-abiding people, and will sustain the regularly constituted authorities of the country in all lawful measures to vindicate and establish the legitimate authority and power of the nation.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the people of our State as to questions of national policy, they are united in the determination to maintain at all hazards the integrity of the Union.

We can appreciate to some extent the vast responsibility of your position at this crisis. We know that great difficulties will continually rise in your path. I assure you, Sir, that in every constitutional act which will tend to suppress the rebellion, preserve the Union, and establish a speedy peace on a just and enduring basis, you will have the support of the authorities and people of the State of New-Jersey.

May He who rules the destinies of nations preserve your life and health, and so guide and direct, that your administration will conduce to the welfare and happiness of the whole people and be a blessing to the world.

President JOHNSON, in reply, said:

GENTLEMEN: I can scarcely find language to express my feelings and thanks, upon this occasion. Your words of comfort and kindness are especially auspicious at this time. Having been called to this post by Providence, I am overwhelmed by a sense of the obligations and duties devolving upon me, and I feel deeply the kind expressions of support and confidence which you have given. It was but the other day that our late Chief Magistrate was inaugurated, after having served one term with acceptance to nearly all the people of this country; and now he has been struck down like a star from its sphere, leaving questions of great political importance to be settled.

I am especially thankful for your encouragement at this time, and you will please accept my thanks for your tendered aid and support.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

VISITORS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The following are the receptions to-day by President JOHNSON:

The Secretary and officers of the navy.

Gov. PARKER and citizens of New-Jersey.

A delegation of the New-York Union Club.

Gov. ANDREW and citizens of Massachusetts.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the newly-appointed Minister from England, presented his credentials, and was officially received, and also had a personal interview with the President.

The Diplomatic Corps called in a body to express their condolence with the bereaved nation upon the recent calamity, and to assure the President of their consideration. They were introduced by Acting Secretary of State HUNTER.

Gen. GILMAN MARSTON, of New-Hampshire, and the citizens of that State, and Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, also called upon the President to-day.

ORDERS TO KEEP SECRET CERTAIN FACTS.

Gen. AUGUR, by direction of the Secretary of War, has issued an order prohibiting all those engaged in conducting investigations of matters connected with the murder of Mr. LINCOLN and the attempted assassination of Secretary SEWARD, from divulging any information brought out by the investigations, except to the War Department. All parties violating this order will be looked upon as obstructing the prompt arrest of the conspirators, and will be punished accordingly.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

Immense crowds are gathered at the capitol to-day to see the remains of President LINCOLN, which lay in the rotunda.

ORDER FROM GEN. MEADE.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated April 17:

In obedience to General Order No. 69, current series from the War Department, the flags at all camps and stations in this army will be kept at half-mast during Wednesday next, the day appointed for the funeral of the late President of the United States, and all labor will be suspended for the day throughout the limits of this command. The commanding officers of the various corps are charged with the execution of this order at the camps and detached stations under their respective orders. Twenty-one minute guns will be fired under the direction of the Chief of Artillery, at 12 o'clock M., on the day mentioned.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
G. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant General.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The Reception of the Remains—Orders by Maj.-Gen. Sandford.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—This division will unite with their fellow-citizens, in rendering appropriate honors to the remains of that illustrious patriot, whose loss in the hour of victory, the nation now deplores.

Upon the arrival of the funeral cortége in this city on Monday next, it will be received at the landing by the Seventh Regiment which will escort it to the City Hall and will mount guard there until the funeral parade on Tuesday morning.

The division will parade on Tuesday next the 25th inst., with the usual badge of mourning as the funeral escort to the remains of the late President LINCOLN.

The division line will be formed in Broadway with the right on Warren-street at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

The field and staff of the infantry regiments will parade dismounted.

Brig.-Gen. YATES, will direct minute guns to be fired in Union-square from 1 o'clock P. M., until the close of the procession.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major General at 11 o'clock A. M., and Capt. OTTO will report at the same hour.

The Commissary General will furnish ammunition upon the requisition of the proper officer.

Maj.-Gen. DURYEA, commanding the Second Division National Guard, will unite with this division in the funeral parade on Tuesday next.

His division or such part thereof as can conveniently parade on that day will form line in Broadway on the left of the First Division.

The Fourth Artillery will parade with full batteries.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.
CHARLES H. TOMES, Major and Vol. A. D. C.

ORDER OF COL. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 10.—I. In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade as special escort to the remains of our late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on Monday, 24th inst., fully uniformed and equipped, (without overcoats or knapsacks,) and with the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm.

Roll call of companies at 7½ o'clock A. M.

II. This regiment will also parade, fully uniformed and equipped, (without overcoats or knapsacks,) on Tuesday, 25th inst.

Roll-call of companies at 9½ o'clock A. M.

III. Companies D, B and H, Capts. RIBLET, PALMER and SMITH, are hereby detailed for special guard duty at the City Hall.

IV. Field and staff, dismounted, will report to the Colonel, at the Armory, at the hours of company roll-call.

Non-commissioned, staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant at the same hours.

V. The commissioned officers of this regiment are directed to report to the Colonel at these headquarters, on Friday, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., and the non-commissioned officers are directed to report at same place, on same date, at 9 o'clock P. M.

By order of Colonel EMMONS CLARK.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

Wife Murder in Fourth-street.

At noon, yesterday, Henry Kealy, a laborer, who is employed by Messrs. Frothingham & Bayliss, at No. 80 South-street, and lives at No. 122 East Fourth-street, quarreled with his wife, Catharine Kealy, because she had not prepared dinner, and the wife is supposed to have raised a broomstick, intending to strike him, and a struggle ensued, in which the husband drew a large pocket-knife and inflicted a deep gash, about three inches in depth and twelve in length, on his wife's left leg, severing an artery. Mrs. Kealy, before surgical aid could reach her, expired from hemorrhage. Mrs. Jasper, one of the neighbors, having heard Mrs. Kealy's cries for aid, alarmed the neighborhood, and Jefferson J. McMurray, and another of the neighbors, entered Kealy's apartments and took him into custody. He went with them unresistingly to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, and surrendered to Sergeant James McGiven. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Kealy have lived unhappily together for several years past, that the husband has suspected his wife of unchastity, that she was a woman of quick temper, and that the couple have frequently quarreled. Mrs. Kealy was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age. Kealy, who is 40 years of age, is also a native of Ireland. The couple have one child, a boy aged about eight years. Coroner Wildey held an inquest, last evening, and the jury found a verdict against Kealy, whereupon he was committed.

Among the witnesses whose testimony was taken in the case, is Catharine Burke, a neighbor of the deceased, who says: I have known deceased and her husband about six years; they have quarreled a great deal during the past six months; I have known him to beat her very often; she has shown me marks on her, from blows that he has given her; he came in to-day about 12 o'clock, and went into his own room; soon afterward she came into my room, as I thought, from her room; she had her little boy with her; she said to me, if I heard any noise in her room she wished me to come into her room; she went out, and I went on with washing clothes; I soon heard a scream, and went out to her and found the door fastened; I forced it in; saw deceased and the prisoner together; I told deceased to run, and she tried to do so, when he caught hold of her skirt and pulled it off; she ran into Mrs. Jasper's room, and there I first noticed blood upon her.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., testified that he had made a post mortem examination, and found on the left leg of deceased an incised wound, extending from near the knee-pan to a point opposite the symphereous tubes, being over a foot in length; it was apparently cut from below upward; it was about three inches in depth, passing the thigh-bone, and reaching the main artery of the leg; death must have followed very soon after the infliction of the wound.

Capt. Brower, of the Seventeenth Ward, has charge of the child of deceased and the couple's effects until further orders from Coroner Wildey.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon WILLIAM H. EMMERSON, assistant foreman in Mr. JOHN F. TROW'S printing office, at No. 50 Greene-street, while engaged in repairing a hoist-wheel on the fourth story, slipped and fell, head foremost, to the ground floor, breaking through the board of the hatch, and landing in the cellar. He was taken up unconscious, and removed to the New-York Hospital, but died before reaching that institution; whereupon he was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station. He resided in Clinton-avenue, near Park-avenue, Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and two children. He was a native of Connecticut, 36 years of age. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest at the Eighth Ward Station-house, at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Theatrical Loyalty.

SOME FACTS AND REFLECTIONS CONCERNING THE SENTIMENTS AND TEACHINGS OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I agree, in general terms, to the remarks in your paper of this day appended to the account of the meeting of actors in reference to the death of the President. For several years past I have been tolerably familiar with many leading and other members of the theatrical profession, and know of my own experience that, with some honorable exceptions, their sentiments have been (at least up to 1862, when it became evident that the North would win in this tremendous struggle) about as follows:

First—The mass of players are foreigners—English and Irish—and cannot be supposed to bear any especial affection for this country. This may not be a positive fault, but we know very well that it has been a perennial spring of ill-feeling and antagonism, from the mobbing of Mr. and Mrs. WOOD, at the Park Theatre, to and beyond the Astor-place riots. I have no objection to a strong attachment to one's native country; but it seems to me that if I were in Rome I would do as Romans do. Britons are notoriously, often offensively, outspoken, not alone in appreciation of their own country, but in depreciation of all others. A little deference to others' opinions and feelings, and a little regard for place and time, would be a great improvement on the part of this class. It is needless to say that most foreign actors at once took sides against us in our civil war.

Second—Our native players have been for years (excepting, of course, the honorable few) the most offensive advocates and eulogists of "the South." We have had our ears deafened with praises of New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, and other cities; we have heard the song of laudation to the people thereof until they seemed to rise into a superior race of angels; we have been made familiar with their slang, their music, their plantation manners, until we have held our breath with wonder at our own plebeian baseness. Men of the histrionic profession are peculiarly conspicuous in the promulgation of social ideas. Not only from the stage, but in their intercourse with walking and talking people, are they not emphatically public teachers? I have heard enough of their shameless disparagement of the North, of their habitual insult and ridicule of Northern leading men and Northern ideas, of their ardent devotion to the most extreme Southern (or slave) opinions; and I *know* that three years ago there were not ten in a hundred of the profession who were not undisguised and outspoken friends of secession—in other words, latent traitors.

Third—The irresistible logic of events has somewhat changed this proportion. We are all, more or less, the creatures of interest; and when the current of battles began to set in favor of freedom, I noted with malicious satisfaction that the singers of "Dixie's Land," and the cursers of the "damned Abolitionists," began to take in sail; that "Uncle Tom" and the "Octoroon" could be played without being hissed and cursed in the green-room. I give players credit—first for sagacity, next for loyalty. And I do not mean to impute disloyalty in *all* cases above noted, because—

Fourth—The whole current of popular opinion had been poisoned by the insidious South, aided by the fatal facility of certain Northern people to go down on their knees to anything that had the slightest odor of aristocracy. The theatrical profession, after all, but reflected the depraved tone of popular feeling. We all know with what abject servility our hotel-keepers, managers and leaders of fashion, for years awaited the advent of Southern visitors; how servile merchants and match-making mothers trained their silks and their daughters for the inspection of negro-nursed, tobacco-chewing, bowie-knife "gentlemen" and "ladies" from the South, whose pockets were plethoric with the proceeds of slave labor, or the sale of mothers and daughters on the auction-block. In consequence of this degraded condition of public sentiment, the players should have a broad margin of mercy, for they are but "the abstract and brief chronicle of the time."

Sixth—I hold that as players stand in the position of public teachers, and especially as they involuntarily hold that relation to the more youthful patrons of the theatre, they should be held to a strict responsibility—a perfect standard of loyalty. While I accuse none, I hold it meet that *all* should be put to the question. It is not only no grievance to a loyal man, but it should be a pleasure to attest his loyalty. It this be desirable in the case of private citizens, it should be indispensable on the stage, and in all other positions of like public importance.

Seventh—Therefore, I hope there will be no delay, as there can be no dishonor, in the profession (men alone, I mean) making public confession of their faith. And I do not expect to hear or hear of any more of the enthusiastic eulogies of the rebellion, of the leading rebels, and the accompanying cursing of Northern men and Northern ideas; or, in other words, free men and free principles, for which the great majority of the players of this city, and I may say of the whole country, were conspicuously infamous two or three years ago.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right," I submit these remarks in the hope of doing good both to a profession for which I have the highest respect and admiration, and to the people who are entitled to feel and know that the men who are—involuntarily if you will—standing in the position of public teachers, are exercising their talents and influence in the cause of loyalty and freedom. Very truly yours, BAYARD.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

Williamsburgh.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY—TWO MEN INSTANTLY KILLED BY THE PREMATURE DISCHARGE OF A CANNON.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, while some citizens of the Fourteenth Ward were firing minute guns on the pier foot of North Third-street, E. D., an accident of a fearful nature occurred. It appears that the gun used on the occasion is one which has been in use for the last thirty years, and has done service in many a Fourth of July celebration under the charge of Mr. GEORGE WHALEY, who never before met with an accident. The gun is familiarly known as "Old Sal" by the citizens. More than half the number of discharges intended were made when the premature discharge took place. Mr. WHALEY was attending to the priming, and Mr. ANDREW BAILEY, of No. 20 North Second-street, and Mr. WM. CROSBY, who had served three years in the United States artillery, were ramming and swabbing, when it is supposed, in consequence of the gun being over-heated, the discharge took place. Both men were ramming at the same time, and both were thrown by the discharge into the East River, their bodies being terribly mangled. Some time after the accident, one of Mr. BAILEY's arms was found on an adjoining pier. A United States gunboat being near by, one of the boats was sent to the scene, and the bodies of the unfortunate men were recovered. One of them was seen to struggle in the water for a short time, and it is supposed that he was simply drowned, but it does not appear possible that either could have lived many minutes after the accident took place. Mr. BAILEY leaves a family. Mr. CROSBY was unmarried. Coroner BARRETT will hold an inquest on the bodies at 7 o'clock this morning.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 20.

JAY COOKE reports that the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to day amounted to $3,002,300, including one from Pittsburgh for $304 500, one from Chicago for $210,100, one from Memphis for $100 000, one from New-York for $170,550, one from Washington for $200 000, and also 2,144 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each.

Terrible Accident at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 20.

A terrible accident occurred this morning at the Charlestown Navy-yard. One of the workmen was engaged in drilling out the fuse of an old Schenck one hundred and fifty pound shell, when it exploded instantly killing TIMOTHY LYONS, JOHN MURPHY, NATHANIEL BIRCH and DANIEL DREW.

All the workmen in the yard were more or less wounded, and ten or twelve others, some of them it is feared fatally.

The explosion took place near the house of the commandant of the yard.

Rejoicing over the Surrender of Mobile and Lee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 15.
via CAIRO, Thursday, April 20.

To-day is one of jubilee in honor of the surrender of Gen. LEE and the occupation of Mobile by the Union forces.

Large numbers of rebel stragglers are coming into our lines.

Murder of a Ship Captain.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, April 20.

The British bark *Onyx*, Capt. GILL, from Pernambuco, has arrived here for orders. She reports that Capt. FRENCH, of the ship *William Tell*, of Boston, was murdered by the crew of his ship about four weeks ago, at said place.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

It Works to Perfection.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu
Is the great Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Fine Carriages.
WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearing out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 596 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled by any made upon the continent.
WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

Quantity vs. Quality.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—THE DOSE IS SMALL. Those who desire a large quantity—and large doses of medicine—ERR.
I CAN SUIT ALL.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS ÆSTHETICO NEURALGICON,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Family Sewing, of every description, neatly done on the Grover & Baker Machine, at No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. GROVER & BAKER MACHINES FOR SALE, and machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

We would call attention to the advertisement of WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, who are closing out their stock of teas and coffees at auction prices.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Black Muslin and Silesia, at 25 cents a yard, double width, at the "Mechanics' Shirt Store," Nos. 394 and 396 Grand-st., New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WILLCOX & GIBBS. No. 508 Broadway.

Electricity applied in all its various forms for the removal of acute and chronic disease, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Second-hand Safes—For sale Cheap for Cash. At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

CREIGHTON—ROORBACH.—At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 20, by Rev. Edward Jessup, HENRY J. CREIGHTON, Jr., and CORNELIA G., daughter of the late Orvil A. Roorbach, all of said city.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

HEISER—ANTHONY.—On Tuesday evening, April 18, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., HENRY A. HEISER, Jr., and KATE LEE ANTHONY, daughter of Charles L. Anthony, all of this city.

PEARSALL—HARDIE.—On Thursday, April 20, by Rev. Newton Heston, THOMAS E. PEARSALL and HENRIETTA, daughter of Archibald Hardie, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

SKINNER—BALL.—On Wednesday, April 19, by Bishop Southgate, at Zion Church, JOHN G. SKINNER, of Oswego, and MATTIE E. BALL, daughter of S. Ball, Esq., of Milwaukee.

SAGE—CLARK.—On Wednesday, April 19, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., BENJAMIN R. SAGE and BESSIE BAYARD, daughter of Edward P. Clark, all of this city.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—On Wednesday evening, April 19, JAMES BERRIAN, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 West 32d-st., (new No. 129,) this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BARROW.—On Wednesday, April 19, FRANCES MARY, second daughter of John Wylie and Harriet Bowen Barrow, aged 3 years, 11 months and 5 days.

COX.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, April 20, at 9½ o'clock A. M., Mrs. SOPHIA COX, wife of James Cox.

The funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church, corner of 5th and South 8th sts., at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 22d inst.

FLEMING.—In this city, on Thursday, April 20, SARAH GASPAR FLEMING, aged 56 years; during 38 years a faithful nurse and valued friend in the family of Geo. T. Elliot, Esq.

Her relatives and friends, and those of Mr. Elliot's family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

FREELAND.—On Wednesday, April 19, FANELIA, relict of Lemuel C. Freeland, aged 58 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John Freeland, No. 181 West 27th-st.

GARTHWAITE.—At Deep Bottom, James River, Va., on Wednesday, April 5, GEORGE W. GARTHWAITE, A. A. Paymaster U. S. V., in the 35th year of his age.

HAYWARD.—In this city, on Wednesday morning, April 19, of disease of the heart, WARREN HAYWARD, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his children, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, William H. Smith, No. 122 Portland-av., one block south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HABIRSHAW.—At Astoria, Queens County, L. I., on Wednesday, April 19, MARTIN HABIRSHAW, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Remsen and Franklin sts., at 2¼ o'clock on Friday next. The *Sylvan Stream* leaves Peck-slip at 1:30 P. M. His remains will be taken to Glenmore for interment.

LORD.—In Columbus, Ohio, suddenly, on Saturday, April 15, WILLIAM H. LORD, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of his brother-in-law, John Bliss, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

MUCHMORE.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, April 18, of inflammation of the lungs, EMMA A., wife of W. Fletcher Muchmore, and daughter of Isaac Bird, of Morristown, N. J.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of W. F. Muchmore, Astoria, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Boats leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. Also, at the M. E. Church, Morristown, Saturday, April 22, at 12 M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30, and return at 3 o'clock.

☞ Morristown papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—On Thursday morning, April 20, MARY C., wife of James E. Maxwell, and daughter of Jacob Campbell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 250 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

NIMMO.—At Huntington, L. I., on Wednesday, April 19, Rev. JOSEPH NIMMO, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARSHALL.—On Wednesday, April 19, after a short illness, EMMA ANNIE, only daughter of James L. and Phebe A. Parshall, aged 20 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's church, Fordham-av., Morrisania, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHEPARD.—At Tremont, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 18, WM. HENRY SHEPARD, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Charles J. and Thomas M., are invited to attend his funeral, in Brooklyn, from the Central Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Rockwell's,) in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, April 19, DANIEL P. SMITH, aged 44 years.

Friends and relatives of the family, and of his brothers, Robert L. Smith, Thomas Smith and William Valleau, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, on Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn.

TUTHILL.—On Thursday, April 20, RUTH BROWN, widow of the late Samuel B. Tuthill.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 135 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WATKIS.—On Tuesday, April 18, LEWIS WATKIS, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 East 8th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WUAGNIAUX.—In New York City, on Thursday, April 20, JOHN D. WUAGNIAUX, aged 32 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, after which the remains will be taken to Greenwood for burial. His friends are cordially invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) April 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ST. PHILIPS—ST. PHILIPS.

THE NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE,"

is going to have an immense sale, for it is her best book, and orders are pouring in from every quarter.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLOSE BUYERS

who want

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW FIGURES.

Our large and varied stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Has been marked to meet the market, and we are constantly adding

FRESH GOODS.

Laid in at greatly reduced rates, all of which are offered very low

FOR CASH.

HALSTED & STILES, Importers and Jobbers,

Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
CURES
COUGHS, COLDS,
AND ALL LUNG
COMPLAINTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SPRING CLOTHING,
In every variety, at
F. B. BALDWIN'S, NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment and store in the city. Better styles and prices less.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the above committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., THIS (Friday,) EVENING, April 21, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral obsequies of our late lamented President. By order.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW styles—From Two, Three, Four and Five to Two Hundred Dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING BADGES!
MOURNING ROSETTES!
MOURNING PINS!
In consequence of the unprecedented rush for BADGES, ROSETTES, PINS, &c.,
we have been unable heretofore to supply the demand made by our numerous customers. We are now prepared to fill all orders promptly.
Orders filled in the order received.
Remit cash with orders. No goods sent C. O. D.
BADGES, Satin, 5x1¾—inscription:

In Memory of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
April 15, 1865.

with neat Pin and Likeness, the whole covered with Crape. Price 50 cents; $2½ per 100.
The same Badge, without Pin and Crape, 25 cents; $10 per 100.
ROSETTES, Crape, with Streamers, Pin and Likeness, 40 cents; $15 per 100.
MOURNING BREASTPIN—A fine Portrait of Lincoln, in silver-plate oval frame, with Eagle, Flags and inscription "E Pluribus Unum," and silk Streamers, 50 cents; $20 per 100. Address J. R. HAWLEY & CO., No. 165 William-st., N. Y.

From the largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.
I AM ACQUAINTED WITH MR. H. T. HELMBOLD: he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists,
9th and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

ELEVENTH WARD.

At a regular meeting of the Finance and Executive Committee appointed by the citizens of the Eleventh Ward to promote enlistments, held on Monday evening, the following gentlemen, James R. Taylor, Christian Metzgar, Tunis H. Duryea, James Little and W. W. Lyon, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, who submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the citizens of the Eleventh Ward, here assembled, were organized for the purpose of assisting our Government by filling up our armies; and

Whereas, The all-wise Ruler of the Universe, in his inscrutable providence, has permitted the chosen ruler of this Republic, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to be taken from us by the rude hand of the assassin; therefore, we, the members of this committee, deem it our duty and a privilege to express our sentiments and sympathy in this melancholy event; therefore,

Resolved, That by this national calamity we are warned of the uncertainty of all human affairs, and of our dependence individually as a nation upon the divine protection of Him who has made us a nation, and brought us through the trials of war, crowned our efforts with victory and the prospects of a lasting peace, and while yet in the height of our rejoicing has turned our joy into sorrow and our gladness into mourning.

Resolved, That in the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN we have lost a President in whom we have learned to confide, believing him to be pure and honest in his intentions, and possessed with that wisdom which we confidently expected would soon restore our afflicted country to peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased President our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, assuring them that we mourn with them, that their grief is our grief, their loss our loss.

Resolved, That we tender to Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and family our sincere sympathy and our best wishes for their recovery and welfare, and that his valuable life may be spared to his country, which now needs his services.

Resolved, That although representing all shades of political opinions, we do hereby accord to Andrew Johnson, who is now by the Providence of God President of the United States, our most cordial and earnest sympathy and support, trusting that in his earnest and inflexible patriotism, profound wisdom and moderate counsels, he will entirely crush out this unholy rebellion and effect a lasting peace, so nearly consummated by his illustrious predecessor, and thereby gain the commendation of all good men at home and abroad.

H. C. CALKIN, President. | W. W. LYON, L. ANSBACHER, } Secty's.
C. METZGAR, Vice-President.
D. D. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.
RECEIVER'S SALE.

The undersigned has been authorized by the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas to sell all the property of the New-York Consolidated Stage Company, and offers the following routes:

BROADWAY AND WALL-ST. LINE.
BROADWAY AND SOUTH FERRY LINE.
With a valuable Leasehold Property, consisting of an unexpired term of eight years, from May next, of thirteen lots, fronting on Broadway, 39th-st., and 7th-av., substantial brick buildings, covering entire premises.
Also,
4TH-AV., BROADWAY AND SOUTH FERRY LINE;
GREENPOINT FERRY, 8TH-ST., BROADWAY, AND SOUTH FERRY LINE;
SOUTH FERRY, BROADWAY, 14TH-ST. AND 9TH-AV. LINE;
With all the necessary appurtenances, fixtures and tools, complete in each shop. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, Receiver, Broadway, corner 39th-st.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT THE LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts. The Belt Railroad passes within two blocks of the store.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

ARNOUXS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 699 BROADWAY, corner 4th-st.,
have just received a choice assortment of elegant cloths, cassimeres and cashmere vestings for the present season, all of which are marked down to peace prices.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WANTED.—Twenty-five cents per copy will be paid for the following dates: Jan. 14, April 13, 21, 30, Sept. 29, Oct. 1, Dec. 21, 1860; Jan. 1, 10, 11, Feb. 1, 2, 11, 5, 1861; Jan. 12, March 9, 30, Dec. 30, 1862. Address J., M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Back numbers for sale.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION will open in this city on the 1st day of May, a "Home" for helpless and disabled United States soldiers and sailors, at No. 45 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

Communications to be addressed to U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, N. Y.

By order of the Standing Committee.
FRANCIS FOWLER, Assistant Secretary.

USE THE BEST!
IT WILL DESTROY MOTHS! NOW IS THE TIME! GET BOWDEN'S MOTH-DESTROYING PACKET, for preserving cloths, furs, carpets, robes, blankets, and all woolen goods, from MOTHS and all destructive insects. For sale by all druggists.

HEADQUARTERS 22D NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.—IN PURSUANCE of orders from Division and Brigade Headquarters, this regiment will parade on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., to assist in rendering appropriate honors to the remains of that illustrious patriot, whose loss in the hour of victory the nation now deplores.

Regimental line will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M.

The field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at 9½ o'clock.

The Commandant expects that every member of the regiment will unite in testifying their respect to the memory of that great man, who died at his post, having performed his duty most nobly to the end.

The orders for battalion drill on Thursday, 27th inst., are hereby countermanded.

By order JAMES F. COX,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 22d Regt. N. Y. S. N. G.
I. W. DEAN, Adjutant.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

NOTICE.—MR. MERRILL LADD, ONE OF THE most respected citizens of Chicago, Illinois, is now in town to solicit donations from the Grocers of New-York, to the Northwestern Fair. He has appointed Mr. B. L. SHERMAN, of MORRIS, SHERMAN & CHACE, No. 111 Water st., receiving Agent for New-York. Mr. LADD can also be communicated with there. The public attention is earnestly solicited to the appeal of Mr. LADD. Interest as well as pride and charity, should induce our Grocers to represent themselves handsomely at the splendid Fair now preparing at Chicago, for our sick and wounded soldiers, soon to return home in want of everything but honor and loyalty.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President United States Sanitary Commission.

THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE IXTH Ward will meet in a spirit becoming a sorrow stricken people, at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Remarks appropriate to the occasion may be expected.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

AUG. BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST., Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, No. 52 Wall-street, Agents for the sale of the U. S. 7-30 LOAN. All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorised commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

McILVAINE & WALDEN, NO. 13 BROAD-ST., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. S.] of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2.

W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1862," 5-20s, maturing on the 1st of May, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time previous to the 27th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 29th inst, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 1 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker. Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preemptors. References: Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., James M. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange place, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of importance to the company. By order of the directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

RIDDLESBURG COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 238 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, at 12 M., to authorize an issue of bonds by said company. By order of the Trustees.

A. SMEDBERG, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

7-30

LOAN.

1/4 OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Our Mr. J. N. EWELL, late of the house of Polhamius & Jackson, will pay special attention to orders in

RAILWAY STOCKS AND GOLD.

We shall continue the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

at the regular Board,

Our facility for this and every other department of the Stock Commission business, are unsurpassed.

Deposits and commissions received on the most favorable terms.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY. SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.

Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.

Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.

CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.

JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.

WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.

CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

FRANCIS T. WALKER & BRO.

HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 18 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., Corner of Wall and Nassau sts. CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 03
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Milo,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the said company, No. 21 John-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the third day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon; that the object of said meeting is to take such proceedings as are required by law to diminish the capital stock of said company; and that the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the said capital stock is the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Dated at the City of New-York, April 6, 1865, and signed by a majority of the trustees of said company.

(Signed,) F. H. JUDD, WM. G. ANGELL, WM. L. LEE, J. J. EAGLETON, HIRAM B. CROSBY, EDWIN G. ANGELL, JOHN WINSLOW, Trustees.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office, in Bordentown, on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Sec'y of Camden & Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

FINANCIAL.

AMER. TELEGRAPH STOCK, United States Telegraph Stock, Western Union Extension Telegraph Stock, Adams Express Company Stock, Wells, Fargo & Company Express Stock, American Express Company Stock, United States Express Company Stock. FOR SALE.

WANTED—National Express Company Stock. Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, BANKERS, No. 243 Broadway, purchase quartermasters' certificates, naval vouchers, government due bills and government certificates of every kind, at lowest rates.

PETROLEUM.

SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000, SHARES $5 EACH.

WORKING CAPITAL, 6,000 SHARES.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.

Treasurer.................CHARLES GOULD, 58 Wall-st.

Ten wells are now going down on the company's property, in the richest portion of the famous Sugar Creek Valley. There is room for 500 more.

The trustees will refrain from lengthy advertisement of the prospects of the SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY. THE STOCK IS NOT WATERED. The projectors depend for their profits solely on a RISE IN ITS MARKET PRICE.

But a few thousand shares will be sold, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

PROSPECTUSES AND MAPS CAN BE OBTAINED, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS EFFECTED, BY APPLICATION TO CHARLES G. JUDSON, NO. 84 CHAMBERS-ST.; CHARLES GOULD, NO. 58 WALL-ST.; J. L. EVERITT, BROADWAY BANK, OR TO EITHER OF THE TRUSTEES.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL ARE OPEN, FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, AT THE OFFICE OF E. C. STEDMAN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OIL COMPANIES.

CHOICE OIL LANDS AND WELLS—A few excellent parcels, on Cherry Run, Pithole Creek, Allegheny River, Sugar Creek, French Creek, Sandy River, Cherry Tree Run, and other favorite locations in Venango and surrounding counties, may be had on the most reasonable terms, by applying to JOSEPH H. JACKSON, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York, or to C. G. PRATT, United States Hotel, Franklin, Penn.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

OIL LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA.—THREE hundred acres of valuable oil territory on south fork of Hughes River, Ritchie Co. It is in the line of the great upheaval, and near the celebrated Asphaltum Deposit. The surface indications of oil are abundant, and wells are about to be sunk on the adjoining tract. Title perfect. For particulars, address J. S. POLER, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SAGE RUN AND OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO., (in Office of Frances T. Walker & Bro.,) 49 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Monday, April 17, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SAGE RUN AND OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO. will be held at their office, No. 49 William-st., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

FRANCIS T. WALKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 41, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., (free of government tax,) on their capital stock, payable on and after April 20, to stockholders of record on the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from April 15 to the 21st, inclusive.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

At an election for eight trustees of the first class, held this day at the office of the company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
REUBEN WITHERS,
JAMES M. WATERBURY,
FREDERIC G. FOSTER,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
FREDERIC DePEYSTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
HENRY F. VAIL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Robert S. Hone, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 25th day of April next, and until the 25th day of May, at the Continental Bank, New-York. After which said Dividend will be payable at the company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, May 1.

Transfer books will be closed, from this date, and reopened Tuesday, May 2. B. MURRAY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of May next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before April 22 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR THE State of Pennsylvania, to a company who will guarantee the immediate establishment of a manufactory in the City of Philadelphia. The amount of business to be done under government contract will only be limited by the capacity of the manufactory. The right will only be sold to responsible men, and will be disposed of as may be agreed, either for a sum outright, or for a royalty. Address for one week, with full name, Box No. 578 Post-office, Washington, D. C.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, disease of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR BLEEDING PILES.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspilit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN..........SATURDAY, May 6.

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1¼ o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUROPE..........(Afloat)..........900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Afloat)..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Afloat)..........1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........April 26.
WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY..........May 24.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........June 21.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........April 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........April 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY..........May 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.

STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.

Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

DEPARTURES.

April 22—OCEAN QUEEN—SLOCUM. (Connecting at Panama with *Sacramento.*)

May 1—ARIEL—JONES. (Connecting at Panama with *Golden City.*)

May 16—COSTA RICA—TINKLEPAUGH. (Connecting at Panama with *Constitution.*)

For further information, freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, May 27.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, June 3.
RISING STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel STEAMSHIP EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA, B ARTON, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 3.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M. Her passenger accommodations are unsurpassed. Passage $75. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, April 29.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP GOLDEN RULE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The interruption to business attendant upon the national calamity, will prevent the proper outfitting of this steamer for sailing on the 20th April. It is therefore postponed until SATURDAY, April 22, at noon.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.

J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.

Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 P. M.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 10, the above steamer will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) for Bayley's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M., until the 1st of May next. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 19, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, April 29, 1865, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hanover-st. wharf, properly packed and ready for transportation, of the following articles of Stationery, viz.:

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 lbs. to the ream.
Legal Cap Paper, 14 lbs. to ream.
Cap Paper, ruled and plain, 12 lbs. to ream.
Letter Paper, ruled and plain, 10 lbs. to ream.
Note Paper, ruled and plain, 5 lbs. to ream.
Envelope Paper, 35 lbs. to ream.
White Blotting Board, 100 lbs. to ream—19x24.
Official Envelopes, white and buff—3¼x8¼, 4x9, 4¼x10¾.
Letter Envelopes, white and buff, Government pattern 3¼x5¾.
Letter Copying Books—9x11—500 pages.
Cap Copying Books—10x14—500 pages.
Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, Demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russia covers.
Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13¾, half roan, 20 sheets to quire.
Memorandum Books, Demi, 8vo, flush 56 leaves.
Black Ink, Arnold's quart, pint and half pint bottles.
Black Ink, Maynard & Noyes or Dunbar, quart, pint and half pint bottles.
Black Copying Ink, Arnold's quart, pint and half pint bottles.
Carmine Ink, 2 oz. bottles, glass stopper.
Ink Powders, David's, first quality.
Ink Stands, "Academic" and "Mechanic."
Pen-Holders, assorted.
Steel Pens, Gillott's, 303, 404, 289 and "Commercial."
Quills, No. 80, per M.
Lead Pencils, Faber's, Nos. 2 and 3.
Office Tape, pieces, No. 23, 3¼ yards to piece.
Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 144 yards to roll.
Sealing Wax, per lb.
Wafers, 4 oz. boxes, "American Congress"
White Fringed Rubber, 12 pieces to lb., first quality.
Virgin Rubber, per lb.
Rulers, round rubber, 18 inches.
Rulers, flat rubber, 18 inches.
Mucilage, quart, pint and 8 oz. bottles.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and samples of each article to be delivered at the storehouse twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

The stationery to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the government.

The successful bidder or bidders must be prepared to furnish immediately such quantities of the above-described stationery as may be required by this department.

The price of each article to be written both in words and figures, and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in *duplicate*, which can be had on application at this office.

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, April 29, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

GEO. R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, April 26, 1865, at eleven o'clock A. M.—

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter in Third-avenue, between Fifty sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.

For flagging Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For filling sunken lots in Seventy-eighth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, April 15, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of Thursday, April 27, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Paving with cobble stones, Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River; Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets; Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; paving with stone blocks, Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street; constructing receiving basins and culverts, on and near Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street; and sewers, in Gansevoort-street, from West-street to Hudson River; eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Oak-street, from James to Oliver street. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVAN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1865.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 12, 1865.

REVENUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF New-York, issued in pursuance of chap. 56 of the Laws of 1865, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, reimbursable July 1, 1866, or convertible, pursuant to said chapter, may be obtained at this office. Persons having funds to invest will find this a safe and profitable investment.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE—RICH velvet medallion parlor tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood piano, Louis XIV. style, pearl keys, round corners, pier glass, lace curtains, mahogany piano, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, sewing machine, gas stove, oil-cloths, window shades, plated ware, beds, mattresses, with other and kitchen furniture, at No. 276 Madison-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR BLEEDING OF THE NOSE.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR EPILEPSY.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

A NEW FEATURE.

TEAS AND COFFEES for cash only at AUCTION PRICES.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER are now offering at private sale their immense stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, NUTMEGS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, &c., &c. for cash only at AUCTION PRICES.

Also their celebrated brands of PACKAGE COFFEES viz.:

GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION,
GILLIES' GOLD MEDAL JAVA,
GILLIES' AMERICAN JAVA,
GILLIES' RYE COFFEE

at an immense reduction, or about what they would bring if sold at PUBLIC AUCTION.

This is a rare opportunity for GROCERS, HOTELS, STEAMBOATS and DEALERS generally to procure their stock of TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than ordinary prices. All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR AGUE IN THE FACE AND JAW.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties and immediate in its action.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, for the present stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence.

Until further notice, can be seen or addressed at St. Nicholas Hotel. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON, recently of London, devotes his practice especially to the treatment of female diseases. All irregularities and obstructions of menses, from whatever cause, totally removed and perfectly cured in a few hours, without danger or pain. Ladies visiting this city thus afflicted will find it to their interest by consulting Dr. HARRISON, as one interview is quite sufficient, and they will not be detained. Dr. Harrison's Female Monthly Regulator sent to all parts of the United States and Canada. Price $5. Removed to No. 52 6th-av., between 4th-st. and Washington-place, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL REstores the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. Hunter of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Book 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, early indiscretion, &c.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CLINTON COTTAGE PROPERTY, at Irvington, two and a half miles from Newark, N. J. One cottage contains seven rooms; the other has six on the first and nine rooms on the second floor; bathroom, hot and cold water; a substantial stone and wood tower, about fifty feet high, with a large water tank on it; fine garden, choice fruit, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., &c., with from one to twenty acres of highly cultivated land. Horse cars pass the property to meet the trains at the Market-st. depot every half hour. Apply on the premises, or to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY brick house and grounds No. 108 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.; house 25 by 46 and alley-way; lot 31 by about 200; rear fronting on Morris-av.; the grounds are well laid out, containing 35 fruit trees, grape vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, &c.; it is within two minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad depot; the Orange horse cars pass in front every few minutes. For further particulars inquire of DAVID R. GARNISS, No. 19 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, or on the premises.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE—Located in Hudson County, N. J., five miles from Jersey City; the place comprises about 11 acres, fronting on Newark Bay, four good dwelling-houses, out-houses, fruit trees, &c.; is suitable for building lots or farming; the location is unexceptionable, being convenient to railroad, steamboats; dummies run by the place every half hour. For particulars inquire on the premises, of S. A. VAN HORN, Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places in the country, consisting of large house nearly new, built by days' work in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, water closet; six acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, all outbuildings complete; hot and cold grapery, greenhouse and camelia room. This place has hourly connection with the city, and must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY Dr. F. P. Mann, between 5th and 6th sts., Morrisania, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot; it contains seven rooms, beside the kitchen in the basement; a good stable in the rear, a fine cistern, and some fruit. Any one wishing further particulars may inquire on the premises, or of E. J. MANN, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOCAted in Plainfield, New-Jersey, within half mile of the Central Railroad depot. The grounds are 12½ acres, and beautifully laid out in lawn and garden; there are a large and choice variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a very fine brook. The place is one of the most desirable, so convenient to this city, it being only one hour and fifteen minutes' ride distant from foot of Liberty-st., and eight trains a day. For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED FURNISHed, an elegant residence on Staten Island; house Gothic, two-story and attic, containing about fifteen rooms; gas and water throughout the house, porter's lodge, ice-house filled, barn, &c.; about six acres of land beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, &c.
For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY AND ATTIC cottage, situated in Mott Haven. Said cottage contains seven rooms; parlors have marble mantels and gas fixtures; kitchen has a good range and water; size of lot 56x100; fine fruit-trees and grapevines; house in first-class order. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., or on the premises, Villa-place, Mott Haven.

CORNWALL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION—Consisting of one acre of choice land, well stocked with fruit of almost all varieties, a nice dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings. Sale will be at the hotel of B. L. Moor, in the Village of Canterbury, on THURSDAY, the 27th of April, at 3 o'clock. Location fine. Terms easy. Title good. For particulars address JAMES ENSLIE, Cornwall.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 54 East 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., beautifully situated, opposite Columbia College, finished in black walnut, and in good order. Will be sold low, if applied for before the 24th of April; if not sold will be rented. Can be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A RICH AND VALUABLE MINEral lot, situated near the Grand Trunk Railroad. All information may be obtained by applying to F. A. ST. LAURENT, No. 15 Desfosses-st., St. Rocks, until May 1; afterward at No. 6 John-st., Quebec.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on the Hudson River, at Milton, a complete residence. Price $7,000, or rent $600 or $800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY frame house, lately built, in first-class order, well located, five minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge; water and gas; immediate possession may be had. Apply at No. 170 East 10th-st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 90TH-ST., NEAR Avenue A, two substantial three-story brick houses. Rent $400 each. Inquire at No. 254 Pearl-st., BIDWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-story high basement brick house, very pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, about fifteen minutes' walk from the South, Wall and Fulton Ferries, plainly, but substantially furnished; the house has all the new improvements, gas, bath, wash-tubs, water-closet, &c., &c., and will be let to a small family at a low rent. Address "ROUSE," Box No. 199 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 rooms, carriage-house, with 1¾ acres of ground, situated at Orienta, just one hours' ride from the city, on New-Haven Railroad; location healthy and in a first-rate neighborhood. For further information inquire of HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st., or S. HALSTED, near the premises.

$800.—TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN THE Mountains of New-Jersey and vicinity of Lake Hopalcing, Bird's Lake, &c.; a commodious dwelling-house, with nine acres of land, a trout pond, a new and large barn, &c.; convenient to the railroad station, and to the post-office, stores and other conveniences of the Village of Succa Sunna. Address LAKE AND MOUNTAIN, Box No. 18, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Four-story house, high-stoop, brown stone front, situated within two blocks of Stuyvesant Park, West of 2d-av.; first-class neighborhood. Possession given on the first of June. Apply to M. J. PAILLARD, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A GOOD HOUSE, OF genteel appearance, 1½ miles from steamboat landing; it has 9 rooms, abundance of fruit trees; rent of house, barn and garden, $300, or, with 14 acres land, $400. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village, from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the brick house No. 30 Clinton-place, corner Winthrop-place, near Broadway, suitable for millinery or dressmaking business, or physician's office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, A large house, conveniently situated on Broad-st., in Newark, with an extensive garden attached. For terms apply at No. 386 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 16, New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION FIRST MAY, THREE-story, high-stoop, sub-cellar brick house, No. 62 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, 22x40 feet, lot 100 feet, well located. Apply to P. W. KENYON, No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 193 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON WEST 37TH-ST., near 5th-av., a brown-stone English basement house, with all modern improvements. Apply immediately at Fifth-av. Hotel, Room No. 16.

TO LET — WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE brown-stone first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, for six months; unusually pleasant; side windows, extra ground; stable, if desired. Address Box No. 216 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELEGANT CORNER store on Murray-st. A prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, insurance or other agency. For particulars address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE new white marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, now ready for occupancy, on the fourth floor; rent $150 to $350 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST of May next, a furnished residence on Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the Bay of New-York. Rent $200 a month. S HONDLOW, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICES AND BASEMENT STORES TO LET.—New, light, and well ventilated, worth $75 to $2,500 per annum, in No. 29 Broadway; also, basement and several offices in No. 17 Broadway.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE VERY SUPErior first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 44 West 14th-st near 5th-av., one of the most desirable residences in the city. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

YONKERS, TO LET.—HOUSE CONTAINING 12 rooms, nearly one acre of ground, grapes, currants, fruit, &c., 1½ miles south of the depot. Horse cars pass the house. Rent $300. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL, respectable family of adults, or furnished rooms, to two or three respectable gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply to Mr. FALCONER, No. 22 2d-st.

YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT TO RENT OR PURchase a house at Yonkers, furnished or unfurnished, locations and prices to suit, call on or address JAMES YOUMANS, the real estate agent at Yonkers.

TO LET.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE GLOBE BUILDINGS,
NOS. 64 AND 66 BROADWAY, FRONTING ON BROADWAY AND NEW-ST.,
near the new Board of Brokers, &c.
These offices are unsurpassed in the city for light, ventilation and convenience, and have all the modern improvements.
Also, offices to let in the building No. 62 Broadway—same as above.
Parties desiring offices are invited to step in and look through the building.
Plans and tariff at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE.
To let, in the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, one and a quarter miles from the Thirty-fourth street ferry, opposite Sixty-fifth street, New-York, several beautiful cottages, containing from 10 to 18 rooms. Their situation for attraction, and convenience to the city, cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., room No. 2, second story, where photographs of the houses can be seen, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND basement No 178 9th-av.; store 25x80, with iron revolving shutters and plate glass front; large vaults under sidewalk.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—A BANKING OFFICE ON WALL-st., adjoining Broadway, about 25x55, on a lease. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 512 West 35th-st.; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, AN ENGLISH-basement house on Murray Hill, 39th-st., west and near 5th-av. Apply to WM. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH WATER-POWER, AT Paterson, N. J. Inquire of WM. INGLIS, No. 7 Mulberry-st., Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A FRONT BASEMENT IN HAMMOND-st., for an office. Inquire of C. C. CROWELL, No. 741 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY SHOP IN REAR OF Nos. 510 and 512 West 35th-st., 50x25 feet; machinery for sale. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS ON THE first floor of a first-class house up town, can be had the 1st of May, by a party of high standing, wishing to furnish and willing to pay liberally for a private table and an exclusive home. Address, with real name, KING, through Boyd's City Post.

A FURNISHED SUITE OF APARTMENTS, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, bath &c., on second floor, to let, with board, in a private family, in the neighborhood of 31st-st. and Broadway. Those wishing best of accommodations, address THIRTY-FIRST STREET, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD—WITH DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions, may be had by a gentleman and wife, in a private family near Newark; location healthful and beautiful, convenient to depots, and less than an hour from New-York. Address C. H. C., Box No. 2,537 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED with board, in suites or separately, from 1st of May, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house first-class; family private. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; unexceptionable reference.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 539 2d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, nurse and two children; a farm house, not over 50 miles north or west of New-York, and easy of access by boat or rail preferred. Address J. G. H., No. 15 Beach-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.
Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.
In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.
Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.
For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BADGES! BADGES! BADGES!
THE RUSH GREATER THAN EVER.
GO TO
BADGE HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 14 CHAMBERS-ST.
Pins to make your own Badges,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
B. W. HITCHCOCK.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.
SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
The citizens of the ward, without distinction of party, are invited to attend a special meeting of this association at No. 245 8th-av., on FRIDAY, April 21, at 8 P. M., in memory of President LINCOLN. An address on the life and character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be delivered by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq. Seats reserved for ladies. HOOPER C. VAN VORST, President.
THOMAS LIVEY, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF this and the adjacent counties, will assemble at their headquarters, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on this FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., to express our feelings on the awful calamity that has befallen our home and country—the assassination of our Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempt to murder the Secretary of State, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and sons.
Monstrous, insatiate, worthless, void of sense, who was at all but in their cowardly defence. These murderers like a snake-haired fury came, led on by Satan, fed by fire and flame, and seized the life of that good man away, that he should not live to see another day."
We say, torture the villains before the public—no citizen is safe.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Col.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjt.
P. S.—Those who cannot attend this day, will please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, on SATURDAY, for information.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d. and 1s., 4d.
Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

SALE OF PEWS.—THE PEWS IN THE NEW Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st., of which Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., is Rector, will be disposed of by public sale and rental on MONDAY EVENING next, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock. Plans of the Church, with valuations of all pews, may be had at the residence of the Sexton, No. 276 6th-av., and at the Church on Sunday next, and the evening of sale.
Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity. By order
E. A. TREMAIN, Clerk.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

TO BANKERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S large iron safes; also, a new counter and glass partition, at basement office, No. 26 Pine-st.

BLANK-BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and stationery, all kinds, at lowest prices, by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—APRIL 8, ONE HUNDRED (100) shares of the Common Stock of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co. Certificate No. 6,265, in name of Julius Oberndorf, Baltimore. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.
HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 28 Broad-st.

Remarks from Chemical Analysis.
AFTER A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.
NEEVERS & YATES.
PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1860.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, 17TH, between 22d and 8th sts., three [illegible] one a solataire diamond. The finder will rec[illegible] above reward on returning them to No. 10 West [illegible]

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THE HEART.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.
NAVY ORDNANCE YARD, WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.
On May 2, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., there will be sold in this yard at auction to the highest bidder:
17 (seventeen) old navy cannon, weighing about 21 cwt. each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense and within ten days after the sale.
This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of charcoal iron.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Commander U. S. Navy,
and Inspector of Ordnance.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of order of sale to me directed by Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT NOON,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMER RUBY,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND COTTON
will be sold,
UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, May 4, 1865,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready on the 26th inst. at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom-House.

R. T. HASELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF SHEFFIELD POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.
J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on FRIDAY, April 21, on the premises,
No. 16 College-place, near Murray-st.,
By order of Messrs. H. LEON & CO., their entire stock of English pocket and table cutlery, scissors, shears, razors, guns, rifles, padlocks, &c., in lots to suit city and country buyers. We would call the particular attention of the trade to this sale, as the goods are of fresh importation, and will be sold without reserve, the firm closing their business in this country. Catalogues may be had on the premises, or on application to the auctioneers.
J. E. HALSEY & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.
This company will hold their 25th monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the company.
The terms and conditions will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

J. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF rich jewelry, diamonds, gold and silver watches, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 21, and SATURDAY, 22d, the entire stock and fixtures of N. A. Freeman, Esq., No. 825 Broadway, near 12th-st. This sale will embrace every kind and description of really good as well as elegant watches, diamonds and diamond pins in great variety; gold, garnet, pearl and topaz rings; cameos and mosaic solid gold guard and vest chains, coral sets, full and complete; gold and jet necklaces, beautiful bracelets, very superior gold and silver watches; brilliants, of the first quality, and there are about fifty or sixty of them, together with a great variety of other goods suitable for the Broadway trade. Also, all the glass cases, counters, French plate mirrors, chandeliers, etc., etc.
N. B.—The trade and all others in want will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Catalogues giving full description, will be found at the sale, and also at the store, No. 724 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of HENRY RICE, Esq., No 23 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
All in most complete order, and made for the present owner by Lann & Saille, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in blue and gold brocade, carved black walnut suites, in maroon and striped rep, curtains to match, ebony and ormolu cabinets, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by STEINWAY & SONS, carved black walnut sideboards, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, an IRON SAFE, made by Marvin, one of his late patterns.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including PARLOR—Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood pianos of various octaves, made by celebrated maker, and of fine tone and finish, carved rosewood suites, covered in satin, brocatel and reps, black walnut suites, covered in reps, elegant French plate pier mirrors, carved rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, rosewood centre tables with marble tops, black walnut secretary bookcase, brocatel and lace window curtains. DINING ROOM—Black walnut and oak extension dining tables, do. buffets, do. sideboards, plated ware, china and glass ware, &c. BEDROOM—Carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, husk do, straw palliasses. ALSO, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, located at New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., within 4 minutes' walk of New-Haven Railroad depot at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by A. JOURNEAY. First-class commodious double gothic two-story and attic gothic frame dwelling, filled in with brick, and replete with modern improvements, water, gas, bath, water closets, range, speaking tubes, marble mantels, heaters, &c., and in splendid order. About 5 acres rich land; garden made; stocked with choice fruit and shade trees. Carriage-house in good order. This place possesses every requisite appertaining to a gentleman's residence.
Terms accommodating. Further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No 234 West 34th st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in green reps, lace window curtains, mirrors, rosewood etageres, rosewood centre, card and side tables, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, looking-glasses, extension dining-table, sideboard, china crockery and glassware, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Further particulars in catalogues.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 20, 21 and 22, at 10 o'clock each day, at 825 Broadway, N. A. Freeman's large stock of rich and elegant jewelry, diamonds, watches, gold and silver goods of all descriptions, to close the business. Sale will continue until the entire stock is disposed of. Those about to purchase goods in this line will do well to attend, as the stock is choice, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 225 West 20th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, library chair, mantel ornaments, bureaus, washstands, crockery, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the store southeast corner 34th-st. and 8th av., the stock and fixtures of Buckley's well-known family grocery, together with horse and wagon, harness, &c.; also, a large awning, nearly new.

R. R. ROLLINS, Auctioneer.
R. R. ROLLINS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 139 West 33d-st., near 7th-av., furniture, consisting of one rosewood piano, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and walnut sofas, chairs, rockers, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, marble-top tables, beds and bedding, dining room and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale rain or shine.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
THE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture at No. 6 Barclay-st., next the Astor House, is adjourned to THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, when will be offered one of the finest and largest stocks of first-class cabinet furniture to be found in the city. Catalogues at sale.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, on pier — East River, 303 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex *Chispa*, from Malaga.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRI-DAY, April 21, at 10½ A. M., at No. 420 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., a general assortment of Household Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping.

FURNITURE SALES OF DWELLINGS.—E. T. WELLS, Auctioneer, No. 73 Murray-st., will give his personal attention to sales of private residences of persons relinquishing housekeeping, on very liberal terms.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE No. 8 Pine st., will give personal attention, as heretofore, to sales of household furniture at residences of families declining housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE OF THE stock of furniture of Messrs. Campbell & Hoyer will positively take place THIS DAY, at No. 37 Mercer-st., near Grand, at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues at the warerooms.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

HIDES AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at 6th-st. wharf, the following articles, more or less:
3,562 Salted Beef Hides.
219 Dry Beef Hides.
14 Dry Calf Skins.
495 Sheep Pelts.
24,714 pounds of Tallow (Beef.)
586½ gallons Neats-foot Oil.
2,642 pounds of Tallow Scraps.
4,950 pairs of Horns.
2,000 assorted Empty Barrels.
Terms cash, in government funds.
G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
For sale at public auction, after the arrival of all the morning trains at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 27th of April, at 9 o'clock, a first-class country residence, containing about 4½ to 5 acres of land, tastefully laid out in lawn, walks, carriage drive, fish-pond, with abundance of evergreens, forest trees, and flowering shrubs; good garden, containing strawberry and raspberry beds, currants, plums, apples, grapes, &c.; a fine grove of some 300 forest trees, in the centre of which is a fine billiard-room, 22x24 feet, with a fine cellar throughout, being a very ornamental building, and furnished in the best manner. Also, a fine barn, stable, coachman's apartment, fine hennery and poultry-yard, tool-house, &c. The mansion is built in the gothic style, with all the modern conveniences, and inside finished of black walnut and oak, and frescoed, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson River for many miles, and of Newburgh Bay, being but ten minutes' walk from the village Post-office and railroad depot, and surrounded by first-class residences and best society. It is an opportunity seldom to be met with. The buildings are all new, built but three years. The sale will take place on the 27th, unless it should prove stormy, when it will take place on the next fair day. For more full particulars of the premises, a descriptive catalogue may be had at the office of Messrs. MORRIS & JONES, No. 89 Beaver-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer — Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
All of which was made by the best city makers.
French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bedding, &c., &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE
will sell at auction, by order of F. Blancard, administrator, to close the estate of H. Blancard, deceased, all the furniture, mirrors, &c., &c., contained in the block of houses in 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., known as Blancard's Family Hotel, commencing on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing from that day until all is disposed of, consisting of elegant rosewood etageres, rosewood wardrobes, superb armoire a glaces, corner etageres, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, with bedsteads and washstands to match; elegant mantel and pier French plate mirrors, fifteen elegant rosewood parlor suites, some of which are of the most superb and costly description; rosewood and black walnut extension tables, centre and card tables, lace, silk, brocatel and damask curtains; spring curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; velvet, English, Brussels and tapestry carpets; gas chandeliers, linen and cotton sheets, blankets, comforters, quilts, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Also, two iron gas lamp-posts, with globes, and three lanterns with do.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, APRIL 22, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,
At No. 261 Sackett-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut marble-top parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, mattresses, engravings, china, hatstand, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon sts., rosewood piano, parlor suites, lace curtains, paintings, mahogany marble top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, extension table, china, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 2½ o'clock P. M., at No 60 Fort Green-place, between Fulton and De Kalb avs., handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, medallion carpets, chamber furniture, mattresses, bookcase, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 64 EAST 35TH-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the elegant furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, superb rosewood parlor suite in blue damask, rosewood bookcases, carved etageres, centre tables, brocatel and lace curtains, fine bronzes, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut dining-room furniture, rosewood, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, sofas, chairs, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TO BRASS MOLDERS AND FINISHERS.
ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 22, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the foundry No. 6 Duane-st., near North William-st., by order of Mrs. Margaret Durno, administratrix of estate of the late George Durno, deceased, all the stock of materials, tools, machinery, patterns, core boxes, and all things necessary to carry on the above business. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 251 WEST 54TH-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite, mahogany parlor suite, Brussels carpets throughout the house, centre-tables, paintings, lace curtains, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, china, glassware, &c., &c. Also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, AT 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 212 Dean-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good household furniture, mirrors, curtains, mattresses, china, carpets, &c., &c.
SAME DAY,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, marble-top, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, pianos, pier mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.
SAME DAY,
at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 64 Fort Green-place, between DeKalb and Fulton avs., good furniture, mattresses, paintings, plated ware, carpets, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in silk brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; superb velvet medallion carpets; English, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; cocoa matting, oil-cloths, black walnut and mahogany book-cases and elegant rosewood dressing-bureau; black walnut and mahogany wash-stands; lace and damask curtains; sofas, lounges, tete-a-tetes, divans, office-desks, a splendid bank-counter, gas-chandeliers, extension-tables, hair mattresses, glassware, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, for whom it may concern, two elegant rosewood 7-octave piano fortes finished all round, carved legs, overstrung base, &c., made by A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME CABINET FURNITURE—Being the entire balance of stock of the WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, MESSRS. CAMPBELL & HOYER—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock, at the Warerooms, No. 37 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome sts., the entire balance of furniture of the above well-known firm, (now retiring from business,) consisting of fine rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bed-room and dining-room furniture, &c., all of the very best manufacture. The sale is peremptory. Parties in search of fine furniture are invited to attend this sale. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE—HOUSE AND LOT.—The two-story brick-front store and dwelling with lot adjoining the Bowery, in the rear, known as No. 220 Elizabeth-st., between Prince and Houston sts., will be sold on FRIDAY, April 21, 1865, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of
J. KELLY, Esq., Sheriff.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
NOTICE.—THE SALE OF MR. FERRAN'S stock is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, owing to the funeral obsequies of our late lamented President.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 11th-av., until further notice, as follows:
CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.
ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.
Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

UPWARD OF THIRTY THOUSAND certificates and recommendatory letters have been received, attesting the merits of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, clergymen, Governors, State Judges, &c.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS who have been killed or died in the service of the United States can have their arrears of pay, bounty and pensions collected and cashed by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, authorized Government Agents.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers speedily settled; also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased.
L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 2 Park-place.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased by McILVAINE & WALDEN, No. 13 Broad-st.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
AFTERNOON AT 3.......EVENING AT 7½.
AN INTENSELY INTERESTING DRAMA,
GRAND IN CONCEPTION,
IMPRESSIVE IN LANGUAGE,
THRILLING IN EFFECT
entitled
THE ORANGE-GIRL.
Among the numerous scenes is a view of the
LOGAN STONE AND FROZEN TARN FOREST OF DEAN—DRUIDICAL CIRCLE IN THE DISTANCE.
THE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES
of this beautiful scene are
UNEQUALED IN SENSATIONAL EFFECT.
COMIC DANCE.......................TONY DENIER
MORNING AT 11.
THE BOONE FAMILY COMBINATION,
consisting of
PROFESSOR DANIEL BOONE, aged nine years,
MISS GRACE, MISS MYRTLE, and
MISS LAURA GORDON BOONE,
from the
ROYAL COLISEUM, LONDON,
will appear in
CLASSICAL READINGS, COMIC SONGS, DUETS, DIALOGUES, ETC., IN CHARACTER,
under the direction of
MRS. ARTHUR B. BOONE.
An entertainment unequaled for the
AMUSEMENT OF OLD AND YOUNG.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR, WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS, TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION, FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES. FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND NATIONAL
POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24,
in the
SPACIOUS SALOONS OF THE MUSEUM.
It will be the most
UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY
OF
PURE BRED FOWLS
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
OVER $500 CASH PREMIUMS.
Admission, including all the usual attractions of the Museum, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR BLOOD SPITTING.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal.
RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

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"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*
"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*
Circular and testimonials sent on application.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
OFFICE NO. 30 COOPER INSTITUTE.
A few more pupils will be received during this week only for the last half of the second term, beginning MONDAY, April 24, 1865.
Subscription THREE DOLLARS for balance of the term.
There are vacancies for instruction on PIANO, VIOLIN and in VOCAL MUSIC, and in the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.

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FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The semi-annual session of this Institute will open April 17. Superior advantages offered. Number of boarders limited to thirty. A few vacancies to fill.
Catalogues containing full particulars may be had at No. 17 Ann-st., or at the Institute.
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YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
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ORCHARD HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Ridgefield, Conn., near the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. Next term commences May 1. For circulars, address the Principals, Mrs. M. R. CURTIS and Mrs. F. R. LYON.

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DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR BOILS AND HUMORS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPA-RILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

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THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars, or call on the Principal during April, at No. 134 West 36th-st., New-York.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

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$30.—FOR BOARD AND INSTRUCTION, ten weeks, to scholars under twelve; piano, $10; French, $5; reference to New-York City patrons; scholars received at any time; charged from time of entrance. Address Mrs. A. WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 55th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

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GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

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UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Washington-square, prepares for business, Naval School, West Point and College. Seventh-av. cars pass the school.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES—FRENCH, Latin, English, music and modern languages. Apply on and after 1st of May at the Colonnade House, corner 125th-st. and 5th-av.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NOS. 1 West 26th-st. and 1,149 Broadway, with primary department, and gymnastics, for misses and masters.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to go into the country or travel with a family as private tutor during the summer months. References: Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Bellows, D. D.; John McMullen, John E. Williams, Esq., Geo. Bliss, Esq., F. H. Wolcott, Esq. Mr. Bixby's address is No. 84 9th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW COAL BOX TROTting wagon. Inquire at McMANN'S stables, corner of Market and Monroe sts.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-STORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC.—"FUNERAL MARCH TO THE Memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President," by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, author of "Richmond is Ours," "The Soldier's Dying Farewell," "Oh, Send me one Flower from his Grave," "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag," &c., &c. This march is very solemn and impressive. Price 30 cents. With vignette of the President, 50 cents. Mailed free. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.......................Director
CARL ANSCHUTZ.......................Conductor
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The season of Grand German Opera will commence
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,
with, for the only time during the season,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
KARL FORMES in his great rôle BERTRAM,
in which his celebrity is world-wide.
FRANZ HIMMER.............as.............ROBERT
THURSDAY EVENING, April 27,
only time of
FAUST.
HERMANS.............as.......MEPHISTOPHELES
MLLE. FREDERICI.........as.........MARGUERITE
FRIDAY EVENING, April 28,
only time of
THE JEWESS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of secured seats for either opera night will commence to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts.
Secured seat tickets are to be used in the order numbered—No. 1, Robert, Wednesday; No. 2, Faust, Thursday; No. 3, Jewess, Friday, &c. Persons holding tickets from the first sale may hold them as good in the order numbered, exchange them for other nights, or they will be redeemed at the office where sold.
ADMISSION—To parquet, dress circle and balcony, one dollar.
Secured seats, fifty cents extra.
Secured box seats, one dollar extra.

BROADWAY THEATRE. [EXTRA.]
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.
The engagement of these great artists, deferred by the recent overwhelming national bereavement, will commence on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,
and will be limited, as previously announced, to
ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.
The programme of the engagement will remain unchanged. The same plays will be presented in the order as already advertised.
Purchasers of SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for the entire series of eleven performances, will be entitled to retain the seats already selected, upon presenting their tickets at the box-office, and having new ones issued to them.
Holders of reserved seats for single performances can have their seats renewed for any other night, or their money refunded, upon application at the box-office.
THE BOX OFFICE WILL BE OPENED for the transfer of tickets, &c., from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 21 and 22.
THE GENERAL SALE OF PRIVATE BOXES and RESERVED SEATS in orchestra, dress circle and parquette, will be resumed at the box-office on TUESDAY, April 25.
Mr. and Mrs. KEAN, WEDNESDAY, April 26,
IN
HENRY VIII. and THE JEALOUS WIFE.

NOTICE.—THE ASSOCIATE MANAGERS OF the city, in view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and to evince a proper respect for the memory of our late President, have unanimously resolved to close their several places of amusement until further orders.
W. WHEATLEY, President.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNIprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SONS
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON Piano Manufacturers, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. Our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, and by the constant introduction of improvements they are kept up to the age in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our instruments and prices before making their selections. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for Pianos.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for THE BEST instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH, cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright, Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR EMACIATION.

PIANO-FORTES—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, at No. 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNY'S.

HOTELS.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY, IRELAND.
RAILWAY HOTEL, KILLARNEY.
(BY C. GOODMAN.)
This magnificent hotel, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of nobility and tourists. It contains 100 bedrooms, a noble coffee-room and table d' hote room to dine 250 persons, a drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, billiard, smoking and bath rooms. This hotel is completely conducted upon the Continental principle, and therefore much supported by American families, who will bear testimony to the comfort and satisfaction they have received a this establishment. The prices are all moderate and everything charged in the bill according to a tariff. Table d' hote at 6:30 o'clock. The Continental language spoken. Boats, cars, carriages, ponies and guides, belonging to the hotel, are all set down at a fixed moderate charge.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL,
NO. 170 RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS.
CHAPUS, Proprietor.
The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering especial inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine) per day, with no charges for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address J. F. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

TO LET—THE BALLARD HOTEL IN RICHmond. This fine hotel, with about 180 rooms, will be rented for a term of years, with the mirrors, cornices, chandeliers, steam works, &c., &c. The house, which is nearly new, will be repainted and put in complete repair. It offers a fine opportunity for any person wishing to engage in this business. For further particulars apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

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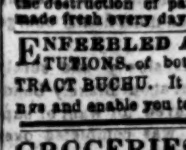
DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION MAKE a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the destruction of pain in tooth-drawing. The gas is made fresh every day. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.



MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

THE SIEGE OF MOBILE.

Particulars of Operations Preliminary to the Capture.

GENERAL WILSON'S EXPEDITION.

HIS ARRIVAL AT MOBILE

Brief Record of His Brilliant Exploits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPANISH FORT, Ala., Sunday, April 9, 1865.

PROGRAMME OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In a former letter I touched briefly on this subject, but at that time it was not prudent to describe this plan with sufficient minuteness to render all details quite clear. The question was then asked and partially answered, "Why did Gen. CANBY move up the east side of Mobile Bay, and thus come upon Spanish Fort, instead of marching up on the west shore, and thus coming at Mobile at once?" By looking at a good topographical map of the bay, it will be discovered that Dog River Bar, which reaches a great part of the way across the bay from the mouth of that river, affords such shoal water that the fleet could not approach near enough to the shore batteries scattered along the coast from Mobile to Dog River to assist in their reduction. In addition to that, the obstructions are outside of some of the strongest of those batteries, so that, even if the light draught gunboats had otherwise been able to engage them, they were prevented from so doing. The rebel engineers made the works west of the city its chief defence; they are three formidable lines deep, and it is good policy always to avoid attacking the enemy where he desires you should. The Dog River meanders through the low, marshy ground close in the rear of the outside line, and it would have been exceedingly difficult for our troops to have charged across it in line, while to form in line between it and the rebel works would have delayed them too long under a severe fire which they could not answer. Here, then, were four reasons for the choice of the east side of the bay, either of which was sufficient.

Having, then, moved up on the east side of the bay, the plan was simply that the navy should engage the formidable water-battery of Spanish Fort, while the army attacked the lunettes and breastworks in the rear of it. Spanish Fort in our possession, its guns would command Batteries Tracy and Huger, on the opposite side of Blakely River, compelling their evacuation, which would enable the gunboats to pass up Blakely and Apalachee Rivers and down the Tensaw, directly in front of Mobile. This would probably have brought about an evacuation of that city without the distinguished assistance which was subsequently (I will not say unexpectedly) rendered by Gen. WILSON. The movement on Mobile, then, was simply to flank it.

THE FORTS NECESSARY TO BE REDUCED.

Spanish Fort consists of a water-battery of five guns (two 6 4-10 inch Brooke guns and three 8-inch columbiads) and three lunettes and various batteries, facing landward, mounting forty-one siege and field guns of different sizes. Two of the lunettes are in rear of the water-battery; the third is on the extreme right of the works. The water-battery is the nucleus of the whole, and is about nine miles a little south of east from Mobile, on a bluff sixty-five feet high. The earthworks start at a point three hundred yards below the battery on the bay, extend gradually back seven hundred yards, and continue north a mile and a half or two miles to Bayou Minette.

What is usually called Fort Blakely is no fort at all. Blakely Landing is marked by a few dwelling-houses built many years ago, in an attempt to supplant Mobile, from a belief that it was less exposed to the ravages of yellow fever. These are situated in a bluff like that at Spanish Fort, and are surrounded by a line of breastworks of about equal extent to those at that point.

The splendid batteries on the west shore, of which there are no less than seven, with an aggregate armament of fifty-one guns, proved useless to the rebels, as they had no opportunity of bringing them into play. The prodigious preparations which had been made to defend Mobile, may be guessed from an enumeration of the forts and batteries alone. Of the former there are seven, and of the latter, (so far as discovered up to the present time,) seventeen, and further search in the lagoons will doubtless reveal more. Though it is impossible, at this writing, to make an accurate statement of the guns in all these works, the nearest I can arrive at will give 300.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

You have already, I presume, received and published, in diurnal succession, detailed statements of the progress of the siege; but a brief resume of the operations, for the few days immediately preceding the capture, will not be without its use.

The Mobile *Tribune* of March 31 publishes the order of Major-Gen. D. H. MAURY, declaring the City of Mobile in a state of siege, and ordering that all preparations on the part of non-combatants should be made accordingly. An idea of the extent of rebel losses up to that time (covering a period of three days) may be formed from the fact that the same paper publishes *six columns of casualties*, which had occurred inside of Spanish Fort. What they have been since, we have not been able to learn. The terrific bombardment by over one hundred guns, directing their fire simultaneously on Spanish Fort, has been previously recounted, and need not be repeated. It doubtless hastened the final downfall of the fort, and the story of a deserter is, that the casualties of those two hours numbered 175. Up to this time the fleet had been gallantly but ineffectually endeavoring to perform its prescribed part of the task, and cut off the rebel fleet from plying between the fort and the city. The torpedoes prevented, and caused the loss of three of them. Battery Smith, however, which was established on the 31st, under cover of a strip of woods, accomplished this purpose, in attempting which the fleet had been handled so roughly. Though this battery was greatly annoyed by Batteries Huger and Tracy, as soon as its hiding-place was revealed, and was sometimes nearly put to silence, it finally held its ground, and rendered the investment of Spanish Fort complete. So favorable had been the appearances following the great bombardment of the 4th, that another was ordered for the 7th, to be followed by a general assault; but for some reason it was postponed. On the 8th, however, at 5 o'clock P. M., the land batteries again bombarded the fort, assisted by the siege guns on the right, which completely flanked the rebel left. All this time, while the garrison was daily being weakened by these terrible bombardments, our lines were constantly being drawn about them, making the distance over which the men must finally charge less and less.

Meantime Gen. STEELE was slowly and surely drawing the lines of investment about Blakely Landing. At first he had been delayed for want of supplies, but on the 6th a pontoon was completed over Bayou Minette, which insured regular communication with Howard's Landing, and an abundance of supplies. The order of Gen. STEELE's line was as follows: Gen. HAWKINS' division (colored) held the extreme right, next the Tensaw River, Gen. ANDREWS' division in the centre, and Gen. VEATCH on the left. The greater portion of the casualties during the progress of the siege took place in the colored division, upon which the rebels directed the heaviest fire of artillery, probably out of hatred for the negroes.

On the 8th, Col. WHITTLESEY and Capt. LACEY, of Gen. STEELE's command, superintended in person the construction of a massed battery in the woods along the Apalachee River, below Blakely, at a point 1,500 yards distant from where several of the rebel gunboats were anchored near Battery Tracy. So secretly and so noiselessly did they accomplish this work that the rebels were not aware of its existence till it opened on them with destructive effect. Three gunboats, the *Morgan*, *Huntsville* and *Nashville*, were at anchor at the time, and the shots from the battery were seen to strike the *Morgan* in several very vulnerable places. One of them struck her amidships on the water line, one forward, and another pierced her machinery, and appeared to produce considerable damage, since the other vessels were summoned to her assistance, and together they moved off and have not since been seen. It is supposed that the *Morgan* was very seriously crippled. These boats had been the chief source of annoyance to our forces in that quarter, but thereafter they gave them no further trouble.

The night of the same day, the 8th, was signalized by a gallant exploit of Col. SPRAGUE, who has a great reputation among his comrades as a noted cavalry raider. Learning that an ambuscade had been formed by the rebels to capture him when he should pass by on a projected expedition, he took a few picked men of his command and promptly set out to ambush the rebels. He succeeded in totally surprising the party, shot one himself, and captured a Captain, a Lieutenant and seven men. As a reward for the gallantry and courage exhibited by the Colonel on this occasion, it is understood that he is soon to be promoted to a Brigadier-General.

I have given the trifling incidents recorded above, because they alone stand out from the general and inevitable monotony of a siege, and serve to give some interest to that history which would otherwise be *jejune*. The great and important work, from which these incidents are episodes, that of the siege, was steadily progressing, but with such uniformity and quiet that to make even a brief sketch of it would be burdensome to both reader and writer.

ASSAULT ON SPANISH FORT.

I have traced in outline the progress of the siege of this fort up to the evening of the 8th. At 5 o'clock in the evening all the land batteries opened on the works, the fire being particularly heavy on our right, where the tremendous, crushing momentum of the 30-pounder Parrott shells from Battery Smith was playing fearful havoc with the slight sand works and their beleaguered defenders. Their range was enfilading, and being unexpected, they seem to have so effectually battered down the parapets and driven back the rebels, that an assault was determined on in this quarter at once. Accordingly, between 7 and 8 a sudden lull in the roar of the cannon was the signal to advance. Two brigades of Maj.-Gen. E. A. CARR's division (Third) of the Nineteenth Corps, which held the extreme right, charged gallantly on the rebel works, and in a few minutes had captured 300 yards of them, clambered over them, and made prisoners of the greater part of two entire regiments, numbering 350 men. As it was now night, they securely intrenched themselves inside the rebel lines, and lay under arms. Many of the rebels had bestowed themselves so deep in their caves in the sand, to avoid the fire or our guns, that they were taken quite by surprise. Said one of their officers, "The first thing we knew was that the Yankees were dragging us out of our quarters by the heels, saying, 'Surrender, reb, at once.'" The hold which this splendid charge had given us on the fort was so strong that the remaining rebels appeared to have despaired of holding out, and at 1 o'clock A. M. of April 9, the whole fort was surrendered into our hands.

The entire garrison of Spanish Fort, as it came into our possession, consisted of 25 commissioned officers and 527 enlisted men. The regular garrison of the fort is given at 2,200, and since it is computed that there were at least 3,000 men in it when it was first invested, it is evident either that a great many escaped in the night in small boats, or were killed or wounded, though even six newspaper columns of casualties would account for the deficit.

The guns taken in the fort are enumerated below. It should be stated to the credit of the Eighth Iowa, of Col. GEDDIS' brigade, that they were the first to leap over the parapets and enter the works.

The prisoners represented principally the States of North Carolina, Texas and Alabama. They were sufficiently well clad and moderately well armed and otherwise equipped. They are not disposed to defend the employment of torpedoes, saying that they should not be held responsible for obeying the commands of their officers.

CAPTURE OF BLAKELY LANDING.

The news of the fall of Spanish Fort appears to have had a contagious effect on the gallant command of Gen. STEELE investing Blakely, and a contrary effect on its garrison. The intelligence was in some manner imparted early to the rebel commander at that point; and early on the morning of the 9th it was apparent that they despaired of holding it, and had begun to evacuate. They appear to have anticipated that (as was the fact) a great part of the troops formerly occupied before Spanish Fort would at once be dispatched to the assistance of Gen. STEELE, and they determined to elude the attack which they knew must be final. Gen. STEELE was early made acquainted with the movements of the garrison, and, with his accustomed energy and promptitude, at once repaired to the point, and ordered all dispositions made to prevent the rebels from getting away. He was restless, as if awaiting an order to attack—but none came. Up to 9:30 A. M. he had not even been officially notified of the fall of Spanish Fort, which occurred eight hours before, though Blakely is only six miles above it. It appears that a telegraph operator had been ordered to notify him, but, for some cause, had been unable to do so; and I deem it quite probable that an order from Gen. CANBY to Gen. STEELE, directing him to assault at once, may have been delayed in like manner. In any event, Gen. STEELE finally ordered a general attack, whether on his own responsibility or not I am not informed, and, charging on the rebel works, captured those of the rebels who had not yet embarked. Gen. HAWKINS' colored division is mentioned as having given a good account of itself, though not more so, perhaps, than all the others. To quote a stale phrase, "Where all did so well, 'twould be invidious to discriminate." The number of prisoners taken at Blakely is wildly estimated at 5,000. I believe this estimate to be much too large—say 2,500, though I have at this date no means of learning with accuracy. The rebels had previously removed all the heavy guns to Spanish Fort, but of field artillery we captured six full batteries and a large amount of ordnance stores. One of these batteries is the "Cowan Battery," organized at Vicksburgh, from which place also many of the prisoners came.

Gen. STEELE appears to have anticipated, like the rebels, that the liberated troops about Spanish Fort would at once be sent to his assistance, and was emulous of the glory of effecting the capture unaided. Leaving a brigade to garrison Spanish Fort, Gen. CANBY had started with a large body of troops to reinforce those at Blakely, but he arrived only in time to witness the conclusion of the matter.

"ON TO MOBILE."

As soon as the exhilarating intelligence was communicated to Admiral THATCHER of the fall of Spanish Fort, and soon after of Blakely, he ordered the torpedo-boats and the tugs to set to work removing the infernal machines still remaining in the channel, that the fleet might proceed toward Mobile. The floating torpedoes which the rebels sent adrift had already been cut off by stretching a great net across the narrow channel, and it remained only to remove those which had been sunk between our fleet and a point to which the rebel fleet itself had found it necessary to sail in reaching Spanish Fort. Before night, some twenty of these torpedoes were removed, and one of the wooden gunboats moved cautiously up Blakely River and over toward the city. As has been before stated, this channel had been literally sown with them, and so sensitive were they to the slightest touch, that a small rowboat, containing two officers of a rebel gunboat, was blown up by one of them, and the officers blown to atoms, "hoist with their own petard."

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASES.

As soon as our forces occupied Spanish Fort, and there was sufficient light to get the range, they opened on Batteries Tracy and Huger, on the opposite side of Blakeley River. The huge thunderer gave forth his hoarse Sunday morning salute to his some time neighbors and friends over the way, and as the clouds of smoke floated slowly away over their heads, the gunners waited anxiously for a reply. They waited in vain. Again the forts were challenged as to their ownership, and again there came back only the echo, borne far across the bay from the solid front of the warehouses on the wharves of Mobile. "The Johnnies sleep well, I take it." "A clear conscience, you know, is not awakened by thunder; try again." A third and a fourth salute, more emphasized than the first, elicited no response. They are gone—where?

WHAT ABOUT MOBILE?

The wooden gunboat which had started out toward Mobile, and had advanced well toward the wharves, became now an object of the most intense interest. A crowd of eager gazers collected on the bluffs and at the landings, all the marine glasses that could be procured were brought into requisition, and as she gradually approached the shore all eyes were strained to catch the first puff of smoke that should announce an attack from the batteries. None was visible; no attack was made. No rebel shipping could be anywhere seen moored before the city. Everything was quiet. Was it a trap, or was it true, as every one hoped but hardly dared believe, that Mobile was evacuated?

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Impatient of the suspense and determined to learn the truth without delay, Gen. CANBY dispatched Gen. BAILEY with a small party across the bay to solve the doubt. The General was absent but a short time, when he returned, reporting that Mobile was undoubtedly evacuated.

GEN. WILSON ARRIVES.

Up to this time I have taken no note of the movements of any other troops than those of Gen. CANBY, but at this auspicious juncture a new and most welcome, but not unexpected actor in the great drama appeared on the stage. Gen. WILSON's cavalry column, having ridden its great ride through the Confederacy, even from Dan to Beersheba, taking Selma and Montgomery on its way, passed in the rear of Mobile, and now emerged on the shore of Mobile Bay. The ever-vigilant Signal Corps, which I may say in passing, has here, as always and everywhere, rendered good service, discovered a little flag fluttering in the air away across the bay, near Dog River Point, five miles below Mobile. Turning their telescopes upon it, they found that it "called" them. The keen sense of gratification which was felt when, upon noting down its cabalistic gyrations, they were found to speak the language of Federals, and to say, in substance, when interpreted, "Gen. WILSON has flanked Mobile, and it is being evacuated." Truly this thing is more wonderful than the Indian's "speaking leaf."

After leaving Montgomery, Gen. WILSON had crossed the Alabama River and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and coming in above Chickasaw Bayou, had passed west of the city, close in rear of its defences, and appearing upon the shore below, where the ground was sufficiently clear to allow signalling, communicated his arrival as above-mentioned. The rebels had, doubtless, learned of his approach somewhat in advance of ourselves, and completed, in great part, the evacuation of the city, before he crossed the railroad. It may also have precipitated the attempted abandonment of Spanish Fort and Blakely, since it is known that their telegraphic communication among the islands is quite complete.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

Such, then, is the outline narrative of the movements immediately preceding the occupation of Mobile by the Federal troops. Of the details of this last scene of the great drama I was able to obtain but few. I was content to seize out the single, crowning fact that the haughty Bay City had succumbed before the wonderful combinations of our Generals and the bravery of our army, and make haste to lay before you a statement of the more important operations leading to that result, together with as full a list as I could obtain of the gallant men who fell, before they were permitted to enter the city their labors had won. I confess I am unable to satisfy that curiosity which is natural, by describing the manner in which the humiliated citizens ate their leek, whether with wry faces or joyous, whether with the waving of cambric and bunting or otherwise. Neither can I state which brigade or regiment was first to enter the city, if, indeed, this is necessary, when all have borne so honorable a part in the campaign which made that entry possible. I can only say that a message was sent by Gen. CANBY to his Senior Aid-de-Camp, Maj. PUTNAM, who was in New-Orleans, to the effect that our army occupied Mobile on the evening of the 9th, and that headquarters would be on the 10th in the Mobile House, Mobile. This should be sufficient.

That part of the garrison which was not captured at Spanish Fort and Blakely is supposed to have escaped up the Mobile River on transports, of which the rebels had as many as fifteen. The remainder, if any, who were unable to embark, probably moved out by way of Chickasaw Bayou, as this would be the only practicable road open to them. Some fears are expressed in some quarters that they may move suddenly on the rear of Gen. WILSON's command, and do him a mischief before Gen. CANBY could arrive, but I share little in this apprehension. At the worst, his men could mount their horses and escape; and it is scarcely to be supposed that cavalry who have met and defeated Gen. FORREST, are to be seriously harmed by the discomfited infantry of Gen. MAURY.

GEN. WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

That narrative of the seige and capture of Mobile which should omit to give at least a brief summary of the part borne in it by the command of Gen. WILSON, would be seriously defective. Though Selma and Montgomery constituted important objective points in themselves, yet the main purpose of the expedition was to assist in the operations about Mobile.

He left Eastport on the 20th of March, and up to the time when he arrived near Randolph, a station on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, about thirty-five miles north of Selma, we hear nothing of him. Even the meager details of the affair which took place here are from rebel sources, and must be taken with allowance. It appears from their accounts that as he approached that place on the 31st he divided his force into two columns, with one of which, 4,000 strong, he moved directly toward the place, as if to attack it. WIRT ADAMS advanced out to meet this column in the afternoon, and was making a pretty successful resistance, and even pressing our forces back, when Gen. WILSON launched the remaining and heavier column suddenly on ADAMS' flank, and compelled him to fall back fifteen miles to Plantersville, another station on the same railroad.

THE FIGHT AT PLANTERSVILLE.

From the Mobile *Clarion* of the 4th, we learn that after ADAMS fell back to this place, he was joined by FORREST and RODDY in person, the latter in command of his division. There appears to have been some disgraceful proceedings on the part of FORREST's command, at which the *Clarion* is greatly wroth. It says: "The disaster is not attributed to a want of men. * * * * There has been want of coöperation. Some of FORREST's officers did not come to time, and some of his men disgraced themselves. This is the secret of our failure." The fight appears to have been desperate and hand-to-hand. The rebels lost a full battery and "some prisoners," and were utterly routed. The rebel chiefs made a narrow escape. The *Clarion* says: "FORREST, RODDY and DAN ADAMS appeared in the thickest of the fight, and were badly bruised by Yankee sabres." The retreat was precipitate. The whole force fell back without a halt to Selma, eighteen miles distant.

THE FIGHT BEFORE SELMA.

As Gen. WILSON approached this place, DICK TAYLOR fled from it without waiting for the attack; he left in the forenoon of the 2d, though our forces did not enter it till evening. FORREST appears to have lingered longer, but ARMSTRONG and his brigade deserted the city, leaving only RODDY's men to defend it. These threw up breastworks, planted seventeen pieces of artillery and waited the attack. As our cavalry approached the city they dismounted, and making a charge, captured nearly all RODDY's men, to the number of several hundred, and all the cannon, making with that taken at Plantersville twenty-three pieces. RODDY himself escaped, also FORREST, accompanied only by his escort company. Gen. WILSON made his entry into Selma at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 2d, and the rebel accounts of the sacking which ensued are very indignant. The *Clarion* consoles itself as follows: "By this time FORREST may have found all his men. If so, the enemy are doomed. To-morrow we may have some particulars, and will then allude to the causes which have so disgraced our arms."

CAPTURE OF MONTGOMERY.

Of this event we have no further knowledge than is contained in the bare announcement, which is made by the Mobile *Register* of the 6th. We do not know even the date, though it was probably taken on the 5th.

After this we know nothing further of his movements till he rode suddenly down in the rear of the western defences of Mobile and out upon the shore five miles below the city, and signalled across to Gen. CANBY as above related.

THE FRUITS OF THE EXPEDITION.

By a comparison of dates given in the Selma *Rebel*, we learn that Gen. WILSON was occupied from the 28th to the 31st of March in destroying iron works and coal mines in a region within a limit fifty miles north of that city. What amount of destruction he could accomplish in that length of time those most conversant about such matters can estimate; I will not attempt it. The rebel papers also acknowledge that he destroyed all the iron works and government arsenals and ordnance factories in both Selma and Montgomery. Here again I will not attempt an estimate; but I remember that a Montgomery correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph*, last September, stated that the ordnance factories in those two cities alone would in six weeks from that time be able to furnish the entire Confederacy with ammunition. The value of these works, then, must be computed in millions. The foundries at Selma were especially valuable to the planting community, since they were the chief manufactories of the State, or rather, of the Southwest, for all sorts of agricultural implements.

Of the value of rolling stock, bridges, depots, culverts, mills, factories, &c., &c., which were destroyed, no account can be copied except from the ledger of future years.

AN INCIDENT OF THE RAID.

The Selma *Rebel* (before its capture) gives the following:

"On Wednesday night last, Mr. NETTLES, the chief operator here was called to his instrument by some one up the Tennessee and Alabama road. The operator up the road desired information, and from the character of his inquiries, Mr. NETTLES was soon satisfied that a Yank had tapped the wire. He did not, however, give him any intimation of his discovery but let him talk.

The stranger desired information as to the number of the forces and supplies at Coosa Bridge. Mr. NETTLES told him he did not know, but that he had sent down to Gen. ADAMS to inquire.

Yank made a good many inquiries, but failing to get any information as to the location or strength of our force, came to the conclusion that Mr. NETTLES 'smelt a mice,' and attempted no further concealment. In reply to NETTLE's question he said his name was J. O. JAMISON, an operator attached to the raid, and that he was up a tree with his instruments, near Monticello, in the d—dest pain he ever saw. He said the expedition was commanded by Gen. WILSON, who had under his command 2,500 men, and that they would be in Selma by Friday night.

Yank then asked permission to send dispatches to some friends in the south. Permission being given, he sent a dispatch to a young lady in Mobile, and another to BARNEY HUGHES, telegrapher, telling him he loved him as much as before the war. After some other conversation, the Yank clambered down, mounted his horse and decamped."

SUMMARY OF CAPTURES AT MOBILE.

From a person who had ample facilities for learning I have the following estimate of the captured artillery. Of some of the items I have personal knowledge and know them to be correct to a gun:

Western defences	126
Western shore batteries	51
Island batteries	37
Spanish Fort	46
Blakely Landing	36
River forts (probably)	20
Total	316

The rebels may have transferred some of the artillery from the west to the east shore after the siege began, and before their communication between Mobile and Spanish Fort was severed, which would diminish the above estimate somewhat, though I believe it will not vary greatly from the actual reckoning.

I will give the armament of Spanish Fort entire, as it was furnished to me, and it will serve as a specimen of the others:

6-pounder field-pieces	11
12 pounder field-pieces	3
8-inch Columbiads	2
6 4-10 inch Brooke rifles	4
3 1-10-inch Blakeley rifles	3
30-pounder Parrott	1
12-pounder howitzers (small)	2
Mountain howitzers	2
14-inch siege gun	1
3 67-100-inch rifles	2
3 67-100-inch smooth-bores	1
Cochran mortars	14
Total	46

Of prisoners captured at Spanish Fort there were 552; at Blakely, (roughly estimated,) 2,500. This does not include those captured by Gen. STEELE in his march from Pensacola, (222,) nor those taken at various times during the siege (about 200.)

The city itself, two iron foundries, a resin oil factory, several other valuable mills and factories, and a great number of (empty) cotton presses, and ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, stated by the Mobile *Tribune* to be sufficient to supply the garrison for six months.

In the list of captures the rebel gunboats can hardly be included, since they escaped up the river, but they must ultimately fall into our hands or be destroyed by the rebels. They are as follows:

Morgan (wooden)	6 guns
Tuscaloosa (iron-clad)	8 guns.
Nashville (iron-clad)	4 guns.
Huntsville (iron-clad)	4 guns.
Ram, (name unknown,) supposed	8 guns.
Total	28 guns.

LOSSES.

We have no method of arriving at the casualties in the rebel camps, except by indirection. The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 31st, published a list filling six columns which covered the losses of the first three days of the siege only, in killed and wounded. At a very moderate estimate this would give for the thirteen days of the siege 2,600 killed and wounded, which I believe is not exaggerated, since the effect of our repeated bombardments was very severe.

Neither are our own losses yet footed up. Up to the 6th they amounted to about 550. For the remaining five days, including the two assaults, the number would be greater. I believe 1,800 will cover the entire loss, including about 200 (not more) for prisoners lost during the siege.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The most superficial observer cannot fail to note the almost miraculous accuracy with which the calculations of this campaign have been made and executed. On the 20th of March, Gen. WILSON started from Eastport, on a march of three hundred and fifty miles to Mobile; on the 17th Gen. CANBY left Fort Gaines, about thirty miles distant, and both may be said to have entered the city together and on opposite sides. Whether Gen. CANBY was secretly informed by means of rockets, scouts or otherwise of the near approach of Gen. WILSON, I am not informed; but I think his assault on Spanish Fort and Blakelev was determined by such knowledge. Whether larger results would have been secured by an earlier assault is debatable; but whether it would have been, on the whole, a wise movement to do so before he was assured of the arrival of Gen. WILSON, is not certain. To attack promptly upon the reception of such intelligence was certainly requisite in order that the rebels might be followed up rapidly and prevented from giving our jaded cavalry any unnecessary annoyance.

The civilian observer, even the most practised, looks in vain for a capital error in the Mobile campaign, unless it be in the too careless manœuvering of the fleet among the torpedoes. The whole history of the war will scarcely present a more unique, dramatic and faultless campaign than the one just completed with such splendid results. The Nineteenth Corps arrived before Spanish Fort in time to find it still comparatively weak, and, having allowed the rebels to put in it what reinforcements of troops and cannon they wished, battery Smith was erected, severing all communication with Mobile in time to inclose within it a larger body of men than we otherwise would have captured. Gen. STEELE attracted a large garrison into Blakely, and then by attacking impetuously when they were in the confusion of evacuation, he won an easy victory and captured a large part of the rebel troops. As to the amount of disturbance which Gen. WILCOX gave the rebels who were retreating from Mobile itself, by cutting the M. & O. Railroad, or blockading the rivers, we are not yet informed.

The fatal mistake of the rebels lay in this: They made such formidable preparations to meet us on the water, that they left their land defences, (the eastern, at least,) comparatively vulnerable. So great was the terror with which they had been inspired by the prowess of Admiral FARRAGUT, that they appear to have expected that if they should be able to resist him, or the fleet once commanded by him, they would have secured all. Those who have read the record of the fleet during the siege will not, I think, fail to note that it was no longer commanded by the great Admiral. Gen. CANBY perceived that the rebel strength was his weakness, and did what this war has abundantly taught us to do—flanked it.

It should be said, in justice to the fleet, that they never showed fear, but rather an excess of the contrary; and that the enemy which they had to meet, to wit: concealed torpedoes and impregnable walls of piling, are those against which the best combinations and the greatest bravery are of little avail. They performed their part, and well, at Forts Morgan and Gaines, nor has the service there rendered, nor will it soon be, forgotten. SEGREX.

Capture of Mobile, Columbus, Ga., and Eufala—Reported Capture of Montgomery, Ala.

The Savannah *Herald* contains the following:

"By a deserter from the rebel army, Mr. IVERSON DUPREE, and from a refugee, a native of Pulaski County, this State, who has arrived in the city, we learn that Mobile was captured last week.

We get, as yet, no particulars, only the one main glorious fact that Mobile itself has fallen before our besieging armies. What officers, prisoners, stores, etc., fell into our hands, we do not as yet know.

Columbus, Ga., was also captured, on Thursday last, by THOMAS' cavalry, after a severe fight with FORREST's Trappers. We hope to be able to give particulars in a subsequent edition.

Four or five hundred of FORREST's men were captured by Gen. THOMAS' cavalry.

Eufala, Ala., was also captured, and Montgomery was also reported to have 'gone up.'

The names of the persons who bring the above intelligence are Capt. JAMES R. DYKES, of the Georgia State Militia, who belongs in Dykes' Station, Gum Swamp, Pulaski County, and IVERSON DUPREE, who are recognized by several Union prisoners now in Savannah as having afforded them concealment and protection during the past Winter."

Letter from Rear Admiral Thatcher—The Captures in Mobile Bay—Torpedoes.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

Acting Rear Admiral THATCHER, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated off Blakely River, Mobile Bay, April 9, communicates information of the fall of Forts Alexes and Spanish Fort, and says: "These very strong works were heavily bombarded last evening, from five until nine o'clock, by the army and navy. Our battery on shore, under command of Lieut. Col. GILLIS, late of the United States iron-clad *Milwaukee*, is highly spoken of by Gen. CANBY for its efficiency in the attack. The Stars and Stripes are now flying over these works, which are considered the key to Mobile. Our prisoners will amount to from 1,600 to 2,000 men, and we have also captured sixteen heavy guns. Eighteen large submerged torpedoes were taken up by our boats from Apalache or Blakely River last night, in the immediate vicinity of our gunboats. These are the only enemies that we regard.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 19—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Smith, Master Grant, Rev. J. L. Nevins and lady, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Weeks, H. Hedges, P. C. Payne, Mrs. Payne, R. Raundall, and 426 in the steerage.

In U. S. transport Continental, from New-Orleans.—Col. VEIL, George B. Lewis and wife, Capt. G. Q. White, George Dyer, E. G. Simpson, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Col. Bartram, Lieut. R. D. Byrne, Capt. Gould, J. F. Platt, J. B. Handlen, Capt. Mason, Mrs. Melvine, M. Sinnet.

In brig John G., from Nassau—Miss Nellie Bedford, Miss Addie Lester, Mrs. C. W. Hawkes and 2 children, Miss Mary A. Gillpin, Thos. K. Fower, James Reed, F. J. Wilsden, H. C. Jeroleman, D. J. Miller, John Lee.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises,.... 5 11 | Sun sets..... 6 45 | Moon rises. 2 34
Sandy Hook. 4 31 | Gov. Island.. 4 50 | Hell Gate... 6 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Hilton Head, S. C., 18th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport E. L. Clark, Holmes, Beaufort, N. C., 18th inst., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Hospital steamer Ben De Ford, Loveland, Morehead City 18th inst., with 300 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director—in charge of Surgeon P. D. Laya.

Ship Magnet, (of St. John, N. B.,) Keating, Lerhorn 48 da., via Gibraltar 25 da., with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Ship Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, Malaga March 10, and Gibraltar March 14, with fruit to master.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 40 da., with mdse. and 70 passengers to Carrels & Meyer.

Bark Zephyr, (of Fort Lewis,) Stahl, Mauritius 77 da., with mdse. to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 22, sighted St. Helena March 9, and crossed the equator March 25. Came to this port for orders.

Bark Chispa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sprague, Malaga March 14, passed Gibraltar same day, with fruit to Jas. Robinson & Co. Had light weather most of the passage.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Simmons, Sagua April 11, with sugar to Peck & Church. Sld. in co. with R. A. Allen, for Boston, and Br. bark Ariadne, for New-York.

Bark Sunshine, Edwards, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 da., with coal to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Left no vessels.

Bark Emblem, (of St. John, N. B.,) Henderson, Cardenas 9 da., with sugar to master.

Bark Rosamond, Fickett, Nuevitas 11 da., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Bark John Carver, Nichols, Matanzas 10 da., with molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Hermod, (Norwg.,) Olsen, Leghorn 33 da., with marble, etc., to order.

Brig Cosmos, Talbot, Messina 27 da., and 36 da. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Simpson & Clapp. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Mary Louise, from Palermo for New-York; Italian brig Navora Rosalin, and Br. ship Bosphorus, do; bark Daniel Webster, for Boston.

Brig J. S. Elliott, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Murphy, Manzanilla 24 da., with mahogany, cedar, etc., to D. S. De Wolf.

Brig Aurora, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Crashon, Cienfuegos 14 da., with sugar to Rubira & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Trackless, for New-York.

Brig Mystic, Berry, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 da., with sugar to E. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglass, Cienfuegos 16 da., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Ogward, Vickwise, Cornwallis 24 da., with potatoes to D. S. De Wolf.

Schr. Empress, Guthouse, Sackville 30 da., with oats and potatoes to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Eliza Bachelder, Harris, St. John, N. B., 17 da., with oats to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. William H. Mitchell, Eaton, Shules 15 da., to C. L. Snow.

Schr. John Snow, Coffin, Shules, N. S., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Nellie Tarbox, Pendleton, Portland, for Baltimore.

Schr. Emeline G., Sawyer, Hall, Portland, for Baltimore.

Schr. Rochester, Pursey, Kenebec 13 da., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ames, ——, Rockland.

Schr. Hibernia, Pendleton, New-Haven.

Schr. T. L. Miller, Weeks, New-London.

Schr. Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Benjamin English, Baker, New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, E. and fresh, with rain.

Sailed.

Steamers Baltimore, Morro Castle, Enterpe, America. Barks Penguin and Daniel.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 20—Below, ship Bosphorus, from Trapani.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18—Arr. steamers Idaho, Baltimore; Nelis, Richards, Beaufort; Ariadne, Crary, Beaufort; Monitor, Alexandria; Thames, Baltimore; Nelly Pents, Washington; America, New-York; C. Vanderbilt, New-York; Sentinel, Washington; Saloon, Alexandria; Montauk, Greenman, Alexandria; Manhattan, Robertson, Alexandria; North Point, Coleman, Baltimore; Prometheus, Addison, Morehead City; ship Factoress, Soby, Portland; barks H. Chamber, Newborn; Mary Lewison, Fairchild, New-York; J. B. Davis, Hand, Philadelphia; Horace Schudder, Gould, Baltimore; brigs Canary, Wood, Portland; Handy, Rider, New Orleans; Black Fish, Bush, New-York; schrs Snow Flake, Nickerson, Philadelphia; New-Jersey, Brown, New-York; October, Williman, Baltimore; James Hoyt, Swantzy, New-York; Belle R. Hull, Holmes, New-York; Orizimbo, Portland; L. S. Davis, Hampton, New-York; Fanny Fern, Sanders, New-York; Onrust, Thomas, New-York; Fanny Kirby, Green, Portland; Mary Jane, Henderson, New-York; Walter Raleigh, Woodbury, New-York; Mary Haley, Haley, Philadelphia; Palma, Brewster, New-York; M. Richart, Thompson, Philadelphia; L. H. Dauenhower, Phillips, Philadelphia; J. A. Worthington, Worthington, New-York; J. F. Avery, Baltimore; Thos. Jayn, Rollins, New-York; J. Buckler, Philadelphia; C. Nicolas, Gilbert, Portland; E. Strong, Haller, New-York; Gen. Banks, Beaufort; Wm. Allen, Cramer, Beaufort; Samuel Fish, Davis, Newbern; Honest Abe